The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

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York went for Hastings and Mercer for Delamater. Dan is catching up a little.

The supreme court has ordered a new trial for young Cleery, who murdered a policeman at Renova and was found guilty in the first degree.

The Perry county delegates are for Wallace. The feeling seems to run that way—the people recognise in Wallace the ablest, strongest and best man for the hour.

There is a threatened revolt against the M'Kinley tariff bill by a number of Republican congressmen, and an attempt will be made to use the party lash upon them.

Sheriff Cook is endeavoring to pattern after Quay: he treats the charges of taking illegal fees and making a disgraceful circus of hangings, with "contemptuous silence". A bad Cook in a kitchen will blame the guests for not knowing what is good.

The Lock Haven Democrat calls our Republican Lawrence Brown a "handsome politician" That's the right picter—only the politics, which will change from ugly to handsome when Lawrence changes to a Democrat,

Quay and the other bosses are much alarmed at the prospect of Wallace's nomination for governor. He whom the bosses dont want, is the man for the common masses. The bosses and monopolists would find their occupations interfered with under Wallace.

A little turnpike business and a little more Karthouse bridge building, and Henderson and Decker will bankrupt the county. The surplus left by commissioners Greist and Wolf is already gone.

Many honest Republicans openly commend the REPORTER for fearlessly exposing the misdeeds of H. & D., and of Sheriff Cook.

If the theory of protection is to obtain in this country it must be so adjusted as to operate to the interest of all, not of a select few.—*Congressman Butterworth.*

Sound talk, Mr. Butterworth, Republican though you be. It is the Democratic idea, and honest Republicans are beginning to see the wrong in a tariff that only operates for the few monopolists and against the masses of the people.

The other day an Italian was taken before a New York justice for having disturbed the contents of an ash barrel and eating bits of food which he found therein. He was in possession of a bank book showing $700 to his credit, and when the justice asked him why he didn't buy food instead of emulating the pigs, his reply was that he was saving his money to buy a title in Italy and become a count. All that the Italian cares is to have a title, and one suit to match it; he will eat anything and do anything to reach that goal.

The United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion on Monday last, holding to be unconstitutional the law of Minnesota requiring that all fresh meats sold in the State shall be cut from animals slaughtered within the State and inspected twenty-four hours before killing. The decision is of great interest to dressed beef men, who win the case on the ground that the law is an interference with interstate commerce. The effect of the decision will be to render nugatory the laws of other States to the same effect.

This shows that the oft expressed opinion of the REPORTER, that the measure was unconstitutional, was sound.

The Sun says; The only Constitutional purpose of the census is the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

The only constitutional warrant for the so called Census act of 1889 is the clause providing for the establishment, every ten years, of a basis for representation in Congress and the apportionment of direct taxes.

Any inquisition authorized by act of Congress, which goes so far beyond the Constitutional object of the census as to institute an inquisition into the physical secrets and private business debts of citizens, merely to gratify scientific curiosity, is unconstitutional. Nothing in the Constitution of the United States delegates to the Federal Government the power to order such an inquisition.

Congress might pass the so-called Census law of 1889 a dozen times, and it would be not the less a usurpation and an outrage.

Public sentiment should concern itself very promptly and vigorously with the proposed invasion of the sanctity of the sick chamber and the private account book.

The Democratic Nominee.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: We do not see that either the party or any candidate for president can be benefitted by injecting into the contest for the gubernatorial selection the question as to the presidential candidate. Mr. Wallace, who is certainly one of the foremost democrats in Pennsylvania and cherished by the party as one of its most efficient and ardent champions, has declared that he has no connection whatever with any presidential combination and that as a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor he sails under his own flag and upon his own record.

That is certainly full enough and long enough, and his position in the party is distinguished enough to suffice to eliminate every other question, so far as he is concerned, save his fitness and strength as a candidate: and it is the fact that among the candidates named for the democratic nomination there is no one who is so unfit, and that the sole question for the party convention will be the one of strength. Into this question no consideration of the presidential selection should enter at this early period. We are yet two years off from the presidential nomination. There is no division in the party in Pennsylvania upon the question of a presidential candidate, and there is no sign now that there will be any. The party, when the time comes, will be for the strongest candidate just as it is now for the strongest candidate for governor.

Mr. Scott is well known not to like Mr. Wallace, and it is his privilege to oppose his nomination and favor that of his choice; but we do not conceive it to be his right to seek to prejudice Mr. Wallace by an intimation that he is hostile to Mr. Cleveland or by the assumption that the question now in Pennsylvania is as to anything else than the best gubernatorial timber.

An important opinion concerning the rights of owners to use force in settling difficulties with their tenants was yesterday handed down in the Supreme Court, incidental to granting the appeal of H. C. Cook from the Clearfield County Court, and reinstating an injunction entered there. Mr. Cook was the lessee of mines in Clearfield county, and became involved in a dispute with the owners in regard to royalties. The landlord proceeded with a force of men to tear up a portion of the tramway connecting the mines with the nearest railroad. An injunction against him was procured by Mr. Cook, but was set aside, as the damage was already done.

In deciding the case the opinion of the Supreme Court quotes the case of the Easton, South Easton and West End Passenger Railway, where the company had put down rails of which the Town Councils of Easton had not approved, and which were afterwards torn up by force. The Supreme Court deals with the present case as it did with the instance quoted, saying:

"There is a growing disposition in this Commonwealth, especially on the part of corporations, private as well as municipal, to take the law into their own hands and settle controversies by force instead of appealing to the courts to redress their wrongs and enforce their rights in an orderly and peaceable manner. The public peace has been threatened and disturbed in this manner, sometimes resulting in a loss of life. It is well that it should be known that such persons, whether representing individuals or corporations or municipalities, are simply rioters and liable to the criminal law as such." Mr. Cook is the coal dealer at Bellefonte.

Congressman Butterworth may console himself with the thought that the position he has taken regarding the McKinley bill finds considerable backing in the west on the republican side according to the following from the Chicago *Tribune*:

"It is hard, indeed, to find a western republican newspaper of any standing in favor of the pending (McKinley) bill The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (republican) says the measure is not what an important number of republicans had a right to expect. The Atchison *Globe* (republican) declares that it is designed to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

"The many bear all the burden; the few reap all the benefit. The *Nebraska State Journal* (republican) speaks of the revisers as ready to impose a tariff on every body's business but their own.' The Minneapolis *Journal* (republican) says: 'They have increased duties right and left without consulting the parties most interested or taking in the true situation.' The Omaha *Bee* (republican) says the bill disappoints the popular expectation that revision would be downward rather than upward, and so disregards a nearly universal and urgent demand which the party in power cannot afford to ignore.'"

Our Commissioners as Bridge Builders.

Our commissioners, Henderson and Decker, are nix gut for the tax payers in matters of turnpikes and no better as bridge builders. This is sad, when the tax payers have to foot bills at $3 per day for every day in the year, and then must see their interests neglected.

The Carthouse bridge, built by our board at a cost of many thousand dollars, only a short time ago, is turning out as badly as the commissioners themselves.

No doubt it was a bridge with a "job" in it for some pet, and a bad job for the tax payers—it is already going to rack.

The Clearfield Republican gives the following item of this bad and expensive job: The new bridge at Karthause, built conjointly by Centre and Clearfield counties, is in a bad condition, if all reports be true. The pier is said to be giving way already and is cracked from top to bottom. The pier was started on the foundation of the old pier built nearly fifty years ago, and is some eight or ten inches lower than the abutments where it should be higher. The general opinion is that the bridge will not last long. The Commissioners of Clearfield county gave the Commissioners of Centre county full control of the work, and as they seem to have failed in their duty the counties will have but one course to pursue—build a second pier.

The Presbyterian General Assembly now in session at Saratoga, must meet one of the gravest problems ever presented to that important religious body since its organization. A large majority of the Presbyteries, only a little less than two-thirds of the whole, have voted in favor of a revision of the Westminster Confession, but it is with this momentous problem that the General Assembly, the supreme tribunal of the church must grapple.

There are three distinct divisions of the Presbyterians on the question of revision. One division rejects all propositions to revise the church creed as little less than impious; one demands a distinct rejection of the election creed as taught in the Westminster Confession, and one is content with a supplemental declaration explanatory of the foreordination feature of the creed to mitigate its harshness and reconcile it with the free gospel the church teaches. These three divisions or factions seem to be nearly equal in strength, judging from the varied beliverances of the Presbyteries, and it is safe to say that immediate revision is impossible when the revisionists are divided as to the proper method of revision.

Some one tells us that the boodle Gazette—which we never read—charges that the humble writer robbed the state when in the lower house.

We judge that Fiedler must now be imbibing the lowest grade of still-house slops, because from seeing snakes he now imagines he sees robbers in his poker moments. We are proud of an unsullied private and public record; and a thing like the Gazette fishwoman, who stoops to lap the vilest whisky slops like a dog does water, can not point out a blemish there. Our record in the lower house received the endorsement of the people of Centre county, at the time, in a monster mass convention held in the court-house, to protest against outrageous measures sought to be enacted for the benefit of corporations, in which H. N. M'Allister, D. G. Bush, and other prominent citizens commended the then Representative for being true to the interests of the people. At our second election we had the highest endorsement by the people at the polls, and the men standing with us on the ticket were of the very best from Hiester Clymer on down. That's a record which defies the scurrilous attacks of Fiedler and the couple of empty tin cans that back and prompt him, and we have sufficient of it too to make decent men out of him and them if one tenth of it were divided up among them.

Twenty-three delegates have either been instructed for or elected as Delamater men 27 others are under the control of Senator Quay and will vote for any man he favors, making the Delamater influence 50 without counting the 9 Lancaster votes. General Hastings has secured 18 delegates, Secretary Stone 7 General Osborne 6, Lieutenant Governor Davies 3, Congressman McCormick 2, and Major Montooth 1.

This week Bedford, Butler, Cumberland, Elk, Franklin, Greene, Indiana and Fulton will hold their primaries, electing 13 delegates. But Senator Delamater will not continue the same ratio of gains with the remaining delegates to be elected. Philadelphia will give 30 votes against him, Allegheny 16, while Chester, Montgomery, Lebanon, Dauphin and other strong Hastings counties have yet to elect delegates.

——Wool Wanted at Penns valley bargain store. C. P. Long.

Mormon Church Dissolved.

On Monday the Supreme Court of the United States rendered an opinion of vital interest to the Mormon Church. The decision is in favor of the Government, and sustains the finding of the Supreme Court of Utah in the case of the Church of Latter Day Saints against the United States. The case grows out of the passage of the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy law by the Forty-ninth Congress. This law, among other things, dissolved the Mormon Church corporation, annulled its charter and directed the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs. It also escheated to the United States all the real estate owned by the church in excess $50,000, which was not on the date of the passage of the act held for purposes of worship or burial.

When the United States under the terms of the act began proceedings to confiscate about $750,000 worth of property belonging to the church the Mormons immediately entered suit to have the Edmunds law declared unconstitutional. It was argued before the Supreme Court in their behalf that Congress by the dissolution of the church corporation had assumed judicial powers; and that the act of the legislative assembly of Utah incorporating the church constituted a confract which could not be impaired by Congress under its authority to repeal territorial enactments. It was also held that the doctrine of escheat was alien to the spirit of free institutions, and that it had never been applied in this country to a church or charitable corporation. On the part of the United States it was contended that Congress had authority to repeal all territorial enactments; that the act incorporating the church was invalid as an attempt to establish a religion contrary to the provisions of the Constitution; and that, moreover, the charter should be annulled for abuse of the granted rights; and that, as when the church government was dissolved, there was no one to whom to turn over the property it was properly escheated to the United States.

After an elaborate historical review of the common law, the court comes to the conclusion that Congress had the right to seize the property and says:

Congress had before it a contumacious organization, wielding by its resources an immense power in the territory of Utah and employing those resources in constantly attempting to oppose, subvert and thwart the legislation of Congress and the will of the Government. Under such circumstances we have no doubt of the right of Congress to do as it did. The decree of the lower Court is affirmed."

As was foreshadowed on Saturday, the anti-revision minority of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga, succeeded in blocking revision, at least for a time. This was done by referring the report of the Committee on the Methods of Constitutional and Confessional Changes back to its makers with instructions, after their number has been increased by seven, to make another report which shall embrace everything emanating from the assembly which is germane to the subject. Although the enlarged committee is instructed to report "as soon as possible," the intended object of its creation is believed by some to be that it shall not report at all. Those who take this view, think the committee will take so much time in making its revised report, that no time will be left for its consideration, and the matter will accordingly go over until the next General Assembly. On the other hand it is said that the committee can prepare its report in short order, so that the delay will not be long. Even if consideration as to the methods of revision, which is all the report deals with, could be postponed until toward the end of the convention, the question as to what the revision should be, which is really the burning question before the convention would certainly come up in one other, if not several other forms.

The next Democratic ticket in this county must have upon it the stamp of honesty and purity; with nominees of clean record, faithful to the party, combined with honesty and competency, the people will back it up by 1500 majority,—any thing else will endanger the county. Remember the past.

The people are tired of Republican misrule and are looking to the Democracy for relief. Democrats do not throw away the opportunity to make the party in this county more solid than ever. Heed the warning.

The tariff reformers welcome Butterworth, of Ohio, and Henderson, of Iowa, to their ranks. The more the merrier. Not for the monopolists, however.

Also a number of leading Republican journals in the west and the Republican Evening Telegraph, of Philadelphia.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

Drawbacks.

A drawback in Protective legislation says the *World* is a device for enabling manufacturers to sell their goods to foreigners for less then they charge Americans, while making the same profit for themselves in both cases.

The drawback system is an essential part of the pending tariff bill, and is not out of harmony with the spirit of that bill, which is one of hostility to the interests of the American people, the bill being specially designed to increase the cost of goods and to compel all of us to buy only of the men in whose interest the bill has been framed.

If a manufacturer imports raw materials out of which to make goods for export, most of the duty he pays on those materials is returned to him as a drawback so that he may sell his goods abroad at a good profit.

But if he imports raw materials out of which to make goods for sale to Americans the duty is not returned to him, because the protective tariff shuts out competition and enables him, by raising the price, to collect the duty from the American farmers and wage-earners who must buy and use the goods, as they are forbidden to buy similar goods made abroad.

What do farmers and wage-earners think of drawbacks, on the whole, and of the system which renders them necessary.

The discussion upon the now famous "original packages" decision of the supreme court of the United States is taking a wide range and in the opinion of able law yers congressional action will be necessary to prevent the practical overthrow of all laws regulating the liquor traffic. A. M. Brown, esq., of Pittsburgh, in an interview with a Dispatch reporter said: "If this opinion of the chief justice is correctly reported, and I haven't any doubt but that it is, then it simply means that any man in any state can import liquors, open up a place and sell them in the original packages once with perfect impunity, in spit of the Brooks law or any other form of prohibition that the state may contrive." Thus, according to Mr. Brown's theory—and many other lawyers agree with him—a liquor dealer would be very foolish to take out a license for which he must pay $500 when by opening an "original package" house he can engage in the business at no cost whatever except the price of his stock in trade. It is very clear that if the inter-state commerce law can thrust free whisky upon a prohibition state in defiance of the will of the people, it must do the same thing in a license state. It is safe to say that the public will not long submit to such a state of affairs.

Since the passage of the marriage license law in Pennsylvania, New Jersey has been the resort of those living on the west side of the Delaware who desire to contract hasty or secret marriages. In Camden, opposite Philadelphia, last year there were 4452 marriages, as against 749 in the larger Jersey city of Paterson. The excess over the just proportion to be credited to Camden was from Pennsylvania, and mainly from Philadelphia, Many of the parties were children, and the marriages were disgraceful. In one instance the bride was only thirteen years old and the groom fifteen. The New Jersey legislature seems dispoosed to stamp out this vicious pratice, and its assembly on Tuesday passed a bill fixing a fine of $100 for performing a marriage ceremony without the production of a license from the county surrogate. It is presumed the bill will pass the senate and become a law. Uniformity in marriage and divorce laws is the great need of the times, and as an amendment to the Federal congressional control with a view of securing uniformity is impracticable, it would seem to be wise to secure uniform State laws on the subject.

The liquor men are rejoicing over the Supreme Court's decision of the matter of sales in original packages, and if not careful may yet get themselves into trouble in some of the States.

They propose, it is understood, to establish houses nearly everywhere for the sale of spirits in original packages, and have these packages put up in all sizes from a gill to five gallons, to suit all comers.

This is an evasion of the spirit if not of the letter of the decision, and may result in test cases and another opinion or opinions defining "original packages" to mean a gallon or more.

Meantime, however, the States having prohitory liquor laws are in danger of being deluged with whisky, and States having the license system may also get a similar dose from men dealing under United States licenses.

There may, perhaps, be legal recourse against these latter, but they may do a great deal of harm before being shut off. If not there will be a genuine boom in the bottle and keg manufacturing industries and also in intemperance.

Richard Vaux Elected.

A special election was held in the Third congressional district Phila. on Tuesday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel J. Randall. Richard Vaux, democrat, was elected practically without opposition, the only other candidate being Hiram Dewalt, who was put in nomination by the prohibitionists.

The vote was: Vaux, 8,001; scattering, 543, of which Dewalt; prohibitionist, received 47 votes.

If the czar does not take stept to modify the workings and effects of the prison system in Siberia, it will not be because the existing evils are not called to his attention, or, at least, to the notice of his ministers and others around him.

Private letters and dispatches from St. Petersburg state that petitions from England, America, Germany, France and other countries are arriving at the respective embassies and legations in great profusion, with requests that they be laid before the czar immediately. Forwarding petitions to Russia is a comparatively easy matter, but laying them before the czar is quite another thing and it is extremely doubtful that his imperial majesty will ever see a single one of the numerous appeals to his clemency in behalf of the Siberian exiles, though he will doubtless be informed as to their number, volume and character.

The government officials still stoutly aver that the reports of cruelties to prisoners in Siberia are wholly false, and if anything is done to mitigate the unfortunates it is safe to say that it will be done so quietly that nothing will ever be definitely known as to the character and extent of the modifications.

The M'Kinley tariff bill passed the house on Wednesday. Yeas 164, nays 142, amid applause on both sides of the house, the democratic applause being derisive in its character. This was a strictly party vote with the exception of Mr. Coleman of Louisiania and Mr. Featherstone of Arkansas, who voted with the democrats in the negative. Mr. Butterworth voted aye.

Farmers Mills.

Too much rain of late has deterred farm work.

By present indications fruit will be scarce here.

Grass and grain look quite promising here.

The late frosts did little damage to vegetation.

Farmers are about done planting corn and potatoes.

Visitors were too numerous here of late to make personal mention of all.

Our village can now boast of two grocery stores.

A number one young horse died recently, of lung fever, for Wm. Luse, north of the cave.

Nath'l Brown is our Lazarus now, for he is having a painful catarrh at this hand.

WM. H. Ripka and wife of Snyder county, paid a short visit recently, to their Centre Co. friends.

Christ Armbruster had a serious relapse of la-grippe recently, but he is up and about again.

The Disagreeable Winter Gone.

Now that the cold drizzly rains are transformed to delightful spring, and the muddy roads to pleasant drives it would be well to look about and prepare for the lurking disease often coming with the new vegetation, as to better enable us to follow out daily avocations we should be in good health and spirits. No well-regulated family is without a stimulant of some kind. Deception is probably more practiced by unscrupulous dealers in liquors than any other business. Max Klein, 82 Federal street, is a reliable party; to him we point with pleasure. No deception, no misrepresentation, no sailing under false colors with him. His Silver Age Rye is positively pure and sold everywhere for $1.50 per quart only. His six-year-old Pennsylvania Rye at $1 each quarts, or six quarts for $5, are as represented. His wines, brandies and gins are as good and reasonable as any in the country. Send for complete catalogue and price list to Max, Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Announcements.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that J. J. Gramley, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Buffalo Run, will be candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. L. Goodhart, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Stover, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel C. Grove, of Marion township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Long of Harris townsip, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that A. M. Butler, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John P Condo, of Penn Hall, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Tanyer, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that John A. Rupp will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MINER'S ENTOMBED.

28 MEN IN THE HARTFORD MINE AT ASHLEY.

THE ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A CAVE IN.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 15.—The long series of awful mine disasters that have visited this valley within the past year reached a climax this morning in the entombing of 28 men in the Hartford mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Ashley, three miles from this city. At 9 o'clock this morning the community was thrown into a state of wildest excitement when the news spread that an extensive cave-in had occurred in No. 6 Colliery, covering an area of more than 10 acres.

Thousands rushed to the scene of the disaster and found that the surface almost as far as the eye could reach was seamed and cracked with long circular fissures, some of which were over two feet wide. The sorrow of the people was intensified when it became known that 28 of their friends who had gone down the narrow pit in the morning were directly beneath the portion that had caved in, and in all probability were entombed forever behind an impenetrable mass of coal and rock. That poation of the mine in which the men were is known as No. 4 slope, and the cave-in, if it did not overwhelm them at once, shut off all means of reaching the surface.

Rescuing parties were at once organized and an opening broken through into a manway along the bed of a mountain stream where the chambers in that part of the mine came within a few feet of the surface. All day long these men toiled like Titans at the hard and stubborn rock, while the weeping wives and little ones of the doomed victims stood around the opening and rent the air with their cries and lamentations. Gang after gang relieved one another until at 5 o'clock the news passed that they had succeeded in breaking through the chambers beneath the cave.

A period of indescribable suspense followed, while the thousands who stood around the opening waited for some intelligence from the men at the front. The men toiled on in silence until half-past six, when there was a commotion at the mouth of the dark opening, and the foreman crawled out on his hands and knees, and announced that he had found one of the victims. He was lying at the bottom of a 50-foot plane, and in order to rescue him it became necessary to lower a miner down with a rope. This was done, and the charred and blackened form of Anthony Froyne, the first of the victims, was hoisted to the surface. He was still alive, but his injuries are considered fatal.

When the news spread that Froyne was burned, a look of the deepest gloom overspread the faces of the old miners who were present. They shook their heads sadly, saying that the fact of Froyne being so badly burned left very little hope for the safety of his companions. It is supposed that Froyne wandered away from the rest of the men, and in his efforts to find a way out fired the gas in the chamber. If this explosion reached the other men their chances of escape are very slight. Wreck and ruin were wrought as well on the surface as in the fatal pit. Nearly a score of houses are shattered and destroyed, and the families were compelled to flee for their lives.

The latest report from the scene of the disaster, at 8 o'clock, is to the effect that the rescuing party has penetrated to within sight of two dead bodies, but the gas is so thick that they were driven back to the surface. The place is full of black damp, and further approach in the direction of the victims is impossible, even with safety lamps. As it looks now, very little hope is entertained that any of the men will be rescued alive. The cave-in is only a short distance from the point where the six miners, John Clark, Bernard Riley, John Green, Daniel Green, Daniel Hawkins and William Price were entombed in like manner during the month of April, 1879, and who subsisted on mule meat for six days, when they were reached by a rescuing party and found in good health and little the worse for their hazardous experience. The men entombed are nearly all married and have large families all dependent upon them for support. The scenes around the mouth of the pit at this writing beggar description. Wives and mothers crowd close up to the dark opening and peer in as if their love would rend the darkness to the fatal depths, while the cries of the little ones calling for their fathers make the hearers sick with pity. The men who form the rescuing parties are strangers to fear, and it is within the bounds of possibility to reach the men inside they will be rescued alive or their dead bodies restored before morning.

—In Rockingham county, North Carolina, David Stokes, colored, struck at a cat, "when the cat flew at him and fastened its teeth in his wrist. The cat held on so tenaciously that its head had to be severed before its grip could be relaxed. Stokes was taken sick at once and soon died."

—A dwelling in Campbell Ford, Ontario, occupied by a family named Wynn, was burned on the morning of the 12th. William Wynn, aged 13 years, and his grandmother, Mrs. Catharine Soules, perished in the flames. The woman was 80 years of age and helpless. The boy lost his life in attempting to save her.

—James O'Hara, aged 7 years, while running across a street in East Saginaw, Michigan, on the 11th to see a dog fight, "fell in some manner, breaking his neck. His head doubled completely under him."

—Two freight trains on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad collided near Chattanooga on the morning of the 12th. Three colored brakemen were killed, and two engineers, a brakeman and a conductor were injured. Three engines and eight cars were wrecked.

SEVERE STORM AT READING.

THUNDER, LIGHTNING, HAIL AND RAIN.

A BOY DROWNED BY THE BREAKING OF A SEWER.

READING, Pa., May 14.—One of the severest storms of recent years visited Reading this evening. The day was a beautiful one. Towards evening black clouds gathered over the city, until the entire sky was covered. Then an electric storm set in. The heavy thunder seemed to shake the very foundations of the houses. The lightning was terrific, while hail fell in great quantities. Then a furious deluge of rain fell upon the city. In five minutes the streets were one mass of rushing waters, which filled hundreds of cellars.

—On Third street, between Washington and Walnut, there is an old, rotten sewer large enough for a wagon to pass through its entire length. While seven or eight boys were running home the sewer suddenly caved in and drew into the torrent Robert Kappleman, aged 10 years. His body has not yet been found, and was undoubtedly carried into the river squares away. His companions all made narrow escapes from a similar fate. Young Kappleman is the son of Select Councilman John H. Kappleman, Superintendent of the Consumers' Gas Company.

The Reading Iron Company's forge was flooded and the furnace fires put out by three feet of water, and various other industrial establishments suffered severely. The Schuylkill rose very rapidly. A great deal of damage is reported from the country districts.

Late last night lightning struck the house of Henry Borchers, on the outskirts of Pottsville. Mrs. Borchers, who was standing in the doorway, was thrown down and partially paralyzed. William, the 19-year-old son, was thrown across the room and rendered unconscious. Henry Borchers's father was also partly paralyzed. The other children, Frederick, aged 14, Laura, aged 13, Henry, aged 12, and Martha, aged 10 years, were so badly shocked that they were unable to move for some time. All will recover. The bolt passed all through the house and set fire to the flooring of the loft in the kitchen. The ceiling in two rooms was torn off. The house was badly damaged. Neighbors extinguished the flames.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the United States Senate on the 12th Mr. Hoar, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House amendment to the Senate Anti-Trust bill, with an amendment. The Silver bill came up in order, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, spoke at length in support of it. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 13th Mr. Quay presented a remonstrance from business men of Philadelphia against an increase of the duty on dress goods made wholly or partly from wool. The Silver bill was resumed, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, concluded his argument in favor of the bill. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, criticized the measure and it then went over. On motion of Mr. Hoar, the Anti Trust bill, with the House amendment, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 14th, the bill subjecting imported liquors to the laws of the several States was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a national currency, and it was referred to a special committee of nine. Mr. Teller made a speech on the silver question. Several bills were taken from the calendar and passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 15th, bills were reported to amend the Shipping Commissioners' laws, providing for a $100,000 public building at Allentown and (House bill) granting a pension to Mrs. Delia Parnell. The Silver bill was resumed and Mr. Teller concluded his speech, begun the day before. Mr. Coke followed in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 12th, on motion of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, the general debate on the Tariff bill was limited to one minute. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, and, nobody caring to occupy the minute allowed in general discussion, the bill was read by paragraphs for amendment. Several amendments offered by Democrats, and one offered by a Republican were rejected, and the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 13th the consideration of the Tariff bill was continued in Committee of the Whole, and the proceedings were enlivened by the unexpected sensation of a speech from Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, severely criticizing some of the principal features of the bill. After having considered 13 of the 156 pages of the bill Committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 14th, a conference was ordered on the Dependent Pension bill. The consideration of the Tariff bill was continued in Committee on the Whole. After reaching the 17th page of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 15th, a conference committee was appointed on the Dependent Pension bill. The evening session was for the consideration of private pension bills.

—The value of the domestic breadstuffs exported from the United States during the month of April, 1890, was $15,534,146; for the month of April, 1889, $9,537,886.

EASILY SATISFIED.—Miss Charlotte (who has £10,000 a year): Really, Mr. Hunter, some one else has my love.

Mr. Hunter—Well, that ought to satisfy him—I will be contented with the rest.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Word has been received in Oklahoma City, Indian Territory, of a battle between cowboys at a point twenty-five miles south of there. The difficulty is reported to have arisen over different constructions of the "herd" law. Five men are reported killed, three fatally injured and four slightly wounded. Three United States Deputy Marshals have gone to the scene. No particulars are obtainable. The scene of the fight is far removed from any telegraph station. Frank Ely shot and killed Henry Laborn, near Oklahoma City, Indian Territory, on the 12th. They quarrelled about the ownership of a stone quarry. An unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot the Rev. Father Andrews in Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the evening of the 12th. The priest was walking on his back porch when a bullet whizzed by his head.

—A violent wind storm struck Springfield, Illinois, on the 12th. Fences were destroyed and the steeple of St. Agnes's Church was blown down. At Quincy, on the 12th, great damage was done to skylights, windows and shrubbery by a hail storm. The fruit crop was damaged. Several buildings in Burlington, Iowa, were struck by lightning during a storm on the 12th, and a number of people received slight shocks.

—By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive on the Reading Railroad at Shamokin, Pa., on the morning of the 13th, Engineer Herman Hoglegonz and Fireman Charles Kauffman were killed, and Conductor Yeager was probably fatally injured. The engine was nearing Shamokin drawing a heavy train, when Kauffman noticed water from the boiler leaking into the fire-box. He apprised the engineer of the danger, but the boiler exploded before means could be taken to prevent it. Yeager was riding in the engine cab.

—A locomotive and five cars of a construction train, on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Railroad, left the track near Clayton Missouri, on the 12th. Richard Jones, engineer, and Richard Shellcraft, conductor, were killed, and Arnold Garfield, fireman, fatally injured.

—Myriads of worms, resembling the army worm, are making their appearance in the southern and eastern parts of Lancaster county, Pa., and are ravaging the grass fields.

—In Lancaster, Pa., on the 14th, John Boehringer, aged 12 years, while shooting sparrows, was accidentally shot in the right eye by George Albright, a companion, the ball from an air gun entering his brain and inflicting a supposed fatal wound. James Daily, aged 20 years, was killed in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 14th, while unloading stone. A wire guy rope supporting the mast of a derrick broke, allowing it to fall upon his head, crushing in his skull. A caisson at the new bridge at Louisville capsized on the afternoon of the 14th, killing C. P. Mitchell, assistant superintendent of the work. Three other men, Charles Saunders, Edward Branham and Jos. Wayne, are missing. Five others were seriously injured.

—A severe rain storm prevailed at Utica, New York, and vicinity, on the 14th, and caused many of the streams to overflow their banks. In the Mohawk Valley the level meadow land is generally under water. At North Brookfield a portion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks were washed away. A severe wind and rain storm visited Agusta, Georgia, on the afternoon of the 14th. Several houses were unroofed and fences and trees were blown down. A despatch from Neche, North Dakota, says that eight inches of snow fell on the evening of the 13th, and on the 14th the snow was still falling. The farmers are jubilant.

—Jackson, the printer who killed Minnie Murphy in a saloon in New York a few weeks ago, was on the 14th arrested in Muskegon, Mich. Near Star Lake, in the Adirondacks, on the 14th, Henry Farney shot and killed William Montrieff. They were neighbors and quarrelled.

—John Crouch, a wealthy farmer, aged 75 years, his wife aged 70 years, and his son Andrew, aged 35 were found murdered in their home at Bentleysville, Pa., on the morning of the 14th. Robbery is supposed to have been the object of the murderers. They left no clew.

—A train on the New York Central Railroad on the 14th struck and killed Edward Valois, an artist in New York.

—C. M. Whittaker and G. M. Stubbs were crushed to death in a granite quarry near Monrovia, California, on the 14th. They were unloading a two-ton rock, when the derrick broke. On the morning of the 15th, a fall of rock occurred in a tunnel which is being driven at Park No. 1 Colliery, near Park Place, Pa., killing John Cobuski and Michael Vocintz and severely injuring Peter Basco. The wife and daughter of President Hall, of Clark University, were found dead in bed at their home in Worcester, Massachusetts, on the morning of the 15th, accidentally suffocated by illuminating gas. The cause was a leaking gas-burner with electric lighting attachment. Edward Wambold, a deaf mute, while walking on the railroad near Sellersville, Pa., on the 15th, was run down by a train and decapitated.

—Clinton G. Raymond, of the law firm of Raymond & Harrison, in New York, was shot and dangerously wounded on the morning of the 15th by Alphonse J. Stephan, who had just arrived from Liverpool. It appears that the young man was angry because of advice given by the lawyer to his mother, which prevented him from drawing certain money he had on deposit, and which had been derived from his deceased father's business. Miss Hannah Lewis, aged about 60 years, was struck and killed by a train, near Lansdowne Station, Delaware county, Penna., on the evening of the 15th.

—H. H. Haslett, a merchant of Harrisburg, Pa., fell dead on the evening of the 15th, while riding his bicycle. Heart trouble was the cause.

In My Window.

BY CORA STUART WHEELER.

Out from the beautiful leaflets,
So glossy, and tender, and green;
Filling the room with its fragrance,
This morn a fresh blossom was seen.

Soft was the blush on its bosom,
A gleam as of snow on its tips;
Glad in its newly-born beauty,
I fancied a smile on its Lips.

THE MISSING TOPAZ.

"Isn't it strange, ma?" said Josie Bellfield. "This key I found on the garret floor exactly fits the lock of Mr. Wainwright's funny little Japanese box."

"You don't say so!" said Mrs. Bellfield. "How do you know?"

Miss Josephine reddened a little.

"Oh, I thought I would just try it!" said she. "And it works to a charm."

"I should think you would be ashamed of yourself," said Mary, the youngest scion of the house of Bellfield, who with her head aureoled around with a "sweeping cap," was "doing" the boarders' rooms.

Mrs. Bellfield kept boarders, and a hard time she had of it, poor soul! between exacting old ladies, capricious young ones, bad bills and an inexorable landlord.

"Hold your tongue, Mary!" she said, sharply. "Don't you hear Miss Parker's bell? Run and answer it, directly! Now that's she gone, Josie, what's that about the key? I dare say he's dropped it himself."

"No, ma; he always carries it on his ring," said Josephine, in a sepulchral whisper. "Look! I've always wondered what he has kept in that box."

"It wouldn't be any harm," said Mrs. Bellfield, drawing a quick breath, "to look into it just for the fun of the thing."

"Now that Mary isn't here," whispered Josephine, as she turned the key in the wards of the lock belonging to a quaint Japanese box or cupboard, erected on a rude writing table in the corner of Mr. Wainwright's shabbily furnished bedroom. "La, ma! it's as full of queer little drawers and compartments as it can be! And do look at these little files and screws and buzz-saws and blades—the tiniest things in the world!"

"I do hope he ain't a counterfeiter," said Mrs. Bellfield. "Open that left-hand drawer, Josie, it's full of funny little tools—and oh, do see that big diamond! doesn't it sparkle?"

For out from a velvet-lined subdivision in the tool drawer flashed a many-faceted, glittering stone, seeming to create a sudden brilliancy in the dusky corner.

"Well I declare," said Miss Josephine, with a vicious toss of the head. "If he can afford to own a diamond like that, I don't see any sense in his owing you a quarter's board, ma."

"He must be a regular miser, for all he's so young," said Mrs. Bellfield, excitedly; "I wonder if it's an heirloom?"

"It must be very valuable, anyhow," said Josephine. "I say, ma, do you suppose it's a real diamond?"

"Why, of course it is! No imitation would sparkle so."

"I'd like to have Peter see it."

"Well, show it to him then," said Mrs. Bellfield. "You'll have plenty of time to run down to the store with it before Wainwright comes back to dinner."

"Would you, ma, if you were me?"

"To be sure I would," said the matron. "Peter ought to be a judge of precious stones, seeing he has stood behind the counter of a jeweler's store for three years."

"But, ma, twitted Miss Josephine, "suppose he should find it out?"

"He won't find it out. Do make haste!" urged Mrs. Bellfield.

Mr. Puffit had just made an excellent sale of a triple-plated silver tea-set to an old lady from the country, who did not know last year's styles from this, when Miss Bellfied fluttered in, all smiles and excitement.

"I just want to show you something," said Miss Bellfield, feeling in the depths of her pocket. "Oh, here's the box; but the cover has come off. How awkward! Where is it?"

There was the box, there was the little piece of pink jeweler's cotton, there was the treacherous cover, but, alas and alackaday! the glittering stone was gone.

"What was it, anyway?" said the puzzled Peter. "If it's anything that I can do—"

"Oh, it's lost! it's lost!" screamed Josephine, and she straightway went into hysterics.

Peter walked with her all the way home, and their two pairs of eyes scrutinized every section of the pavement between the jewelry store and the boarding-house, but in vain.

Mr. Wainwright came home to the frugal dinner of the establishment, and went away again without discovering that the Japanese box had been tampered with, and it was not until he had opened it in the evening, after lighting his shaded lamp and making every preparation for a long interval of uninterrupted work, that he discovered that the great glittering gem had vanished.

Inquiries were useless. Policemen searched the house and questioned the maids; private detectives investigated the antecedents of the other boarders so effectually that nearly all of them promptly gave Mrs. Bellfield notice; the great firm of Slime & Sparkle, goldsmiths and dealers in precious stones, sent their own confidential agent to look into things.

It seemnd that the gem had been intrusted to Mr. Wainwright to cut and polish at his own residence, on account of his superior workmanship and the excellent reputation he sustained; that it was worth a great deal of money and could not possibly be duplicated.

"Diamonds, indeed!" said Mr. Oram, the confidential agent. It's worth more than half the diamonds in circulation. A genuine white topaz. To be cut for the centre of Mrs. Midas Moneybag's great tiara; the celebrated tiara that every one has heard of. I'm afraid young Wainwright will be ruined if it doesn't turn up. Our firm has every right to prosecute; but, owing to the good character the man bears, we give him the privilege of making financial restitution. Twenty-five hundred dollars is cheap for that white topaz. It is absolutely unmatchable. Quite *sui generis*, if I may use the expression. It's a good deal of money—yes—but then it is the price of Mr. Wainwright's future reputation.

Edwin Wainwright had been a poor man—poor in everything but honor and ambition. Now he seemed to be bankrupt in both. The white topaz was gone, and it was a literal impossibility for him to raise the sum required for its ransom.

"I may as well shoot myself and done with it," thought he, sitting in the dusk of the stuffy little room, unpleasantly conscious that a detective was watching the house from the opposite side of the street, and one of the other boarders had objected sitting next to him at supper. He felt on the lower shelf of his cupboard; there was a six-barrelled revolver there already loaded. Just as he took it into his hand there was a creak of the door, a soft rustling across the floor, the sound of a key grating cautiously in a lock—the lock of a Japanese cabinet.

One spring from behind the heavy brown moreen curtains, and he was close to the intruder.

"Mrs. Bellfield, is it you?" He started back with sheer amazement, almost horror.

Mary Bellfield uttered a shrill cry.

"I thought you were gone out," she sobbed. "I—oh, Mr. Wainwright!" as her eyes fell on the gleaming barrel of the deadly little weapon—"do not do that, please. Here it is! I've brought it back!"

"Brought what back?"

"The white topaz."

She opened her hand and showed him the white, glittering, cone shaped thing that had nearly cost him so dear.

"Mary, it was you, then."

Then she told him the story of Josephine and her chance-found key—of how the jewel had been taken away, and how she had found it on the hall floor, where it had evidently been lost out of her sister's pocket.

"I picked it up and brought it to my own room," she said. "I didn't want mother and Josephine to know that I suspected or had overheard anything. I was going to put the stone back when I got a chance, but Josephine had secreted the hateful key, and I've just been able to get possession of it. Oh, Mr. Wainwright, forgive me for my silence, but remember I couldn't betray my own mother and sister!"

"It had nearly cost me my life Mary."

The poor girl burst into tears and sobs.

"And what has it not cost me?" she cried. "The sleepless nights, the days of anguish and terror. Oh, Mr. Wainwright, if my folly had caused your death I should have died, too!"

"Mary, you surely cannot mean—"

But she had run away, covering her face with her hands, leaving the topaz in his possession.

So the matter came to an end, Mrs. Bellfield and her elder daughter never clearly understood how. Edwin Wainwright was restored to the favor of his employers, and on a considerable increase of salary became engaged to Mary Bellfield; and the white topaz eventually shone and sparkled in the very centre of Mrs. Midas Moneybag's grand tiara, where it belonged.

Mr. Puffit is still constant to Josephine, but he discourages any further amateur tampering with locks and keys.

"It has an awkward look," he says.

And Wainwright loves Mary none the less because she ran such a terrible risk to protect the name and fame of her mother and sister.

Every Day a Little.

Every day a little knowledge—one fact in a day. How small is one fact—only one. Ten years pass by. Three thousand, six hundred and fifty facts are small things. Every day a little self-denial. The thing that is difficult to do to-day will be an easy thing to do three hundred and sixty days, if each day it shall have been repeated. What power of self mastery shall he enjoy who seeks every day to practice the grace he pays for. Every day a little happiness. We live for the good of others, if our living be in any sense true living. It is not in great deeds of kindness only that blessing is found. In "little deeds of kindness," repeated every day, we find true happiness.

THE BLACKSMITH'S APRON.

Why It Is Always Slit and Generally Fringed All Round the Bottom.

Every one knows that a blacksmith wears a leather apron, and must have noticed that this apron is often slit and often fringed at the bottom. As an English legend, it is related that, once upon a time, Alfred the Great called all the trades together to appoint a trades king. He declared that he would make that man king who could best get on without the help of others for the longest period. He made a feast, and asked a workman from each trade to come and bring a specimen of his work and the tools used in making it. The blacksmith brought a hammer and a horseshoe, the tailor brought his sheers and a new coat, the baker his peel and a loaf, the shoemaker his awl and a new pair of shoes, the carpenter his saw and a nice box, the butcher his chisels and a carved stone.

The tailor's coat was of such surpassing beauty that all the guests declared themselves beaten; and the horseshoe, the bread, the shoes, the box, the meat and the carved stone were all thrown aside. The tailor was pronounced trades king by Alfred, and was duly installed. The blacksmith was angry, and declared that he would do no more work while the tailor was king, and he actually shut up his shop and disappeared.

One day as king Alfred was riding along, his horse cast a shoe, and he was the first to need the services of the blacksmith, but he could not get into the shop. Then all the other tradesmen, including the tailor, tried to shoe the king's horse; but each one not only failed, but broke his tools, and could not carry out his proper business until they were mended.

King Alfred and the tradesmen then broke open the shop and tried to use the blacksmith's tools. The king tried to shoe his horse, the tailor to mend the shears, and each one endeavored to repair his tools.

About this time the blacksmith walked in, looking very angry. The king, however, made a humble bow and said: "I was wrong to be led away by the gaudy color of a coat, and I now revoke my decision and declare the blacksmith king." All the trades, except the deposed tailor, begged the smith to mend their tools. So he shod the king's horse and mended the tools of all who who had asked him; but, in order to show his magnanimity, he made the tailor a brand new pair of shears.

The tailor, however, did not reciprocate the blacksmith's kindness, but, while the others were singing, crawled under the table and slit the blacksmith's leather apron, and cut the lower edge into a regular fringe. From that day no true blacksmith has ever thought of wearing an apron that was not slit and fringed at the bottom.

The Ex-Queen of Spain.

Several weeks ago we had the pleasure of seeing ex-Queen Isabella of Spain in one of the shops here. She was accompanied by her daughter, who married one of the sons of the Prince Regent. No one was allowed in the aisle with them, but we happened to be standing in the next aisle and had a very good opportunity of seeing her. She is a fat old lady, rather short and not at all queenly in manner or appearance. She was dressed very dowdily and wore a false "wave." They say she is very poor and has sold all her jewels. She stopped only a short time in Munich, visiting her daughter, and from here went on to Paris. The daughter and family live at Nymphenberg (so called from the many marble nymphs placed about the private garden), a castle delightfully situated in a natural park, through which a stream of water flows.—*Munich Letter to St. Paul Globe.*

Woman's Glory, Her Hair.

Of nothing is a woman prouder than of her fine growth of luxuriant hair. It may be the silken chestnut brown or the bright golden strands or the shining black tresses; it matters not. Some tell us not to wash the hair, as it makes it dry and harsh. But by all means cleanse the scalp. Give it a good shampoo—not every day, but about once a week. Every night before retiring, the hair should be taken down and carefully brushed from ten to fifteen minutes with a stiff brush and should then be braided. To soften and beautify the hair beat up the whites of four eggs into a froth and rub thoroughly in close to the roots of the hair; leave it dry on; then wash the head and hair clean with a mixture of equal parts of rum and water.

An Unsuccessful Scheme.

In order to get the best account of a recent execution there, a Minnesota editor had one of his reporters arrested and lodged in jail, it is related. The reported, however, was made to scrub floors and perform other menial services during his incarceration, and when the hour of execution came he was removed to a distant part of the jail.

The Rose of Ayr.

BY AUGUSTA A. L. MAGRA.

The ivy climbs high on the castle walls,
And gowans bloom bright in the glen;
And aching hearts oft are in stately halls,
Though the clan count ten thousand men.
Two bridals have passed from the kirk to-day,
Where the brides were both young and fair;
The Flower of the Highlands, the Lady May,
And the winsome blithe Rose of Ayr.

Glad songs are echoed far down in the glen,
From a home girt with peace and love:
No heart is so sair 'mid the clan's brave men
As hers on the brae side above.
One bride wore grand jewels around her brow,
One only her shining brown hair;
Yet the chieftain's wife in the castle now
Well may envy the Rose of Ayr.

The sweetest violet grows in the dell,
And the wild rose best loved of old:
Braw blooming heather, the bonnie bluebell
Cause less sorrow than gear and gold!
Though wide are the lands of the Lady May,
And the red deer roam proudly there,
Her happiest hours are whiled away
In the home of the Rose of Ayr.

The wee dusky birds that range the green wood
Make music the rarest of all:
And better a cot with the leal and good
Than to pine in a gilded hall.
For lone hearts soon weary of pomp and state,
They bring little but cark and care:
More wise than the Flower of the Highland's fate,
We win that of the Rose of Ayr.

OLD SPOT.

BY THORPE GREENLEAF.

As late as 1871 the United States mail was carried by dogs during the Winter season, over a considerable part of the Northwest. This primitive method of transportation seemed then to be the only one practicable, as the drifting snow filled the ravines level with the prairie, and made it dangerous if not impossible to drive horses across the country. The carrier's duties were both irksome and perilous. He was paid one hundred dollars for a single trip between Fort Totten and Fort Stevenson, a distance of only a hundred and fifty miles, but even at these figures there were few bids for the contract, and a Mr. Brown kept it, almost or quite without competition, for several years.

He was supposed to make the trip once a fortnight; but severe weather sometimes hindered him for five or six weeks together.

The lack of communication with the outside world was perhaps the worst hardship that frontier recruits had to undergo. In the Autumn of 1870, for instance, a rumor somehow reached us at Fort Stevenson that Chicago was burned. Some of our number were natives of that city, and their eagerness for news may be imagined. But just then a storm blockaded the mail, and it was not till late in January, 1871, that we received the first newspaper account of the catastrophe.

In such a state of affairs the mail-carrier naturally came to be a decidedly important personage. Shut in as we were during the long Winter months, when the mercury froze in the bulb and we could venture out only for wood and water, we were thankful for anything to break the monotony of garrison life. A straggling Indian, a lucky hunter, a quarrel in the quarters—any incident, however slight, furnished matter for a week's conversation.

But the mail-carrier! He was the topic of topics.

When he arrived or went away the most taciturn man in the garrison found his tongue. Besides the infrequency of his appearance, every one of his trips was more or less dangerous. Once the Indians attacked him, set fire to his wagon, and burned up a part of the mail. In Summer there was the risk of the burning prairie; in Winter the greater risk of blizzards.

The movements of such a man take on a kind of romantic interest, and to us they were a perfect godsend, as we needed scarcely anything else so much as something to think of and talk about. It is hard to see how we should ever have whiled away time, but for Mr. Brown and his eighteen dogs.

Each trip was made with two sledges and six dogs. One sledge carried the mail; the other the provisions for the two men and the six animals. Of the other twelve dogs, six were always at Fort Stevenson, and six at Fort Totten.

The drivers wore snow-shoes, and with whip and voice urged the teams on at the rate of about thirty miles a day. At night, as there was seldom any timber in which to camp, they commonly bundled up together on the prairie, dogs and men, and slept under the stars. A wild and lonesome life, surely.

During the Winter of 1868-9 mails had been delayed for five weeks, and the commanding officer at Fort Totten became anxious for Mr. Brown to get off, in spite of the weather. None of the half-breeds about the Fort could be persuaded to accompany him, and finally he determined to make the journey alone. It was hard and slow work, driving the two teams; and to make matters worse, there came on a blizzard of extraordinary length and fury. He made such progress as he could in the circumstances, but at the end of five days waked up to the fact that he was lost. There were no landmarks to guide him, but he settled upon what he thought most likely to be the right course, and pushed on for two days longer.

The country was still strange, and the dogs were fast tiring out. Another day, and one of them died. The provisions were nearly spent, and the dead body was cut up and served out to the other five.

On the next day two more of the dogs died, and their bodies likewise were fed to the survivors, after Mr. Brown himself, had eaten what he could. This was early in the afternoon, and the party floundered on till night. Progress was by this time exceedingly slow, Mr. Brown was badly frozen, and the glare of the sun had made him almost blind, besides torturing him almost to madness.

At sunset the few survivors lay down together upon the buffalo robes, but when Brown awoke in the morning, only one dog was alive. He and his master breakfasted upon one of the dead bodies, and then the man sat down to consider what to do next.

Benumbed with cold, hopeless, and all but sightless, he roused himself for one last effort.

"Spot, old fellow, come here."

Spot was the last of the six dogs; a rough-haired, wolfish-looking, surly creature, with a bad reputation as a thief and a brawler, but withal large and powerful. He was no doubt heartily sick of the journey, the unusual length of which he could see no reason for. When his master spoke to him, he seemed on the point of starting homeward by himself. The fort was the place for him in such weather as this, however, Mr. Brown might choose to go driving over the prairie day after day, for no purpose that any dog could appreciate.

He obeyed the word of command, however, and stood still while the harness was put upon him. He must draw the sledge alone after this. The carrier threw off the mail-bags, took his place upon the empty sledge, wrapped the buffalo robe about him, threw himself upon his back, and told Spot to go on.

Spot went on, and having no longer either hand or voice to guide him, took his own course. Fatigued and half frozen, Mr. Brown very soon fell asleep.

It was about noon when the sentry in the watch-tower at Fort Stevenson cried out, "Sergeant of the guard, post number one."

The sergeant hastened up into the tower to see what could be the matter.

"Something is coming over the hills to the northwest!" said the sentry.

The sergeant raised his field-glass and exclaimed: "Why, it's a dog drawing a sledge!"

At that moment the drummer was in the guard-room to sound the dinner call. This he did, and then flew to the quarters to spread the exciting news. A dog hitched to a sledge was approaching the fort from the northwest.

The cookhouses were emptied in a moment, and the men, donning overcoats and shoes, hurried to the northwest corner of the fort. What could the strange sight mean? No trail approached the fort from that quarter. Every one was mystified.

Meanwhile the sledge drew nearer and nearer, and by and by it became apparent that the dog was heading for the mail-dogs' corral. The crowd pushed that way, and awaited his coming up. And somebody shouted:

"Why, it's old Spot!"

How could that be? Spot, as we all knew, had gone to Totten on the trip before the last, and Totten was due east from us.

Slowly and painfully the dog drew near, and then the wondering soldiers saw that a buffalo robe was on the sledge, and under the robe something that looked like a human form. A rush was made for the sledge. As the men crowded about it, old Spot stopped and looked up into their faces.

Some one lifted the robe, and disclosed Mr. Brown's face.

"He is alive," said the post surgeon; "he is alive, but badly frozen."

Eager hands lifted him and carried him into the hospital, where he was put into a bath-tub; and in a short time his piercing screams testified to the efficacy of this method of "drawing the frost." Before very long the surgeon pronounced him out of danger. Then somebody asked:

"Where's old Spot?"

"At the corral, most likely," was the reply, and at once all hands made for the corral.

"Noble beast!" exclaimed one young soldier, and all the rest of us echoed the sentiment. As the drummer expressed it, our feelings were "stretched as tight as a drumhead."

In less time than it takes to tell it, the dog was unharnessed, placed upon the sledge, and drawn in triumph to one of the cookhouses. Here he was placed tenderly by the stove, and all manner of viands spread before him. Soldiers are not given to sentimentality, but old Spot might well have thought otherwise as the big, brawny fellows petted him, embraced him, and all but kissed him.

Old Spot was a hero. He had dragged his master fifteen miles since morning, and had saved his life! and long may it be before the story is forgotten. —*Youth's Companion.*

A Hard Experience.

From Frances E. Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty years" we quote the following. No girl went through a harder experience than I, when my free, out-of-door life had to cease, and the long skirts and clubbed-up hair spiked with hair pins had to be endured. The half of that down-heartedness has never been told and never can be. I always believed that if I had been let alone and allowed as a woman, what I had had as a girl, a free life in the country, where a human being might grow, body and soul, as a tree grows, I would have been "ten times more of a person," every way. Mine was a nature hard to tame and I cried long and loud when I found I could never again race and range about with freedom. I had delighted in my short hair and nice round hat, or comfortable "Shaker bonnet," but now I was to be "choked with ribbons" when I went into the open air the rest of my days. Something like the following was the "state of mind" that It revealed to my journal about this time:

This is my birthday and the date of my martyrdom. Mother insists that a last I *must* have my hair "done up woman-fashion." She says she can hardly forgive herself for letting me "run wild" so long. We've had a great time over it all, and here I sit like another Samson "shorn of my strength." That figure won't do, though, for the greatest trouble with me is that I never shall be shorn again. My "back" hair is twisted up like a corkscrew; I carry eighteen hairpins; my head aches miserably; my feet are entangled in the skirt of my hateful new gown. I can never jump over a fence again, so long as I live. As for chasing the sheep, down in the shady pasture, it's out of the question, and to climb to my "Eagle's-nest" seat in the big burr-oak would ruin this new frock beyond repair. Altogether, I recognize the fact that my occupation's gone."

A new use for skim milk is recommended by some farmer in New England, who suggests that it makes an excellent fertilizer for lawn grass, being fully as valuable as manure and not so unsightly. The use of skim milk for such a purpose, however, will depend on its price. On some farms it is considered of but little value. That it is an excellent liquid fertilizer cannot be denied.

Artificial Light.

BY J. V. HAY.

Away back in, let us say, the stone age, it must have been dreadfully dull after sunset. To be sure, most people went to bed at dark in those days, there were no books to read, visits to make, or places of amusements to attend, but, all the same, there must have been occasions when a man felt like sitting up after dark. If he did, he sat by a campfire, that scorched his face and blistered his eyes, or else illumined the darkness by the light of a torch—a smoky, bad-smelling torch. Any one who has hunted by torch-light knows what an apology for a light it is.

When pre-historic man discovered that oil would burn, and, by means of wick, a light could be had, he must have thought the perfection of light was attained. Yet what a wretched light it was! Put a lamp-wick in a cup of lard oil, set fire to one end, and note the result.

Then came candles—invented some time in the first centuries of our era—and they really were a great step in advance. A wax candle gives a very soft and pleasing light, and if, it were not for the expense and trouble, they might be in general use now. Then came closed lamps, with tubes through which the wicks were conveyed to the oil reservoirs.

The use of whale oil originated with the Norwegians, and as early as 1680, the Dutch had 200 vessels in the business of catching whales. As late as 1858, the Americans had 600 vessels engaged in the fishery.

Gas then began to effectually displace whale oil. In 1807 a number of London streets were lighted with gas, and about ten years later (1816) it was introduced into this country, but for some years it made slow progress in public favor. The first really successful plant was erected in Boston, in 1822.

In 1708, a Frenchman discovered the process by which water gas was made. In 1875, Professor Lowe established the first works in the United States.

Natural gas has been known and extensively used in China and other parts of Asia for many centuries, and history tells us of a natural gas well in France in the time of Julius Cæsar. It was first discovered in the United States near Pittsburgh, about fifty years ago, but it is only of late years that it has been extensively used.

Petroleum has been known since the dawn of history. For a number of years it was known to the Indians and early settlers as Seneca oil, and used as a medicine, chiefly as a liniment.

The first systematic boring for petroleum began about 1857 to 1859, and in a few years the product increased enormously. At present the yearly output is between twenty and thirty million of barrels, and new fields are constantly being opened. Russia has a great oil field in Trans-Caucasia, near Baku.

The latest illuminant, probably destined to displace all others, is the electric light. It is no new thing, having been known to scientists for a century or more, but it has only come into general use within the last twenty-five years.

Of the minor illuminants we have had in the course of the last century, alcohol, naptha, benzine, camphene and gasoline may be mentioned.

Alcohol lamps are used now in some trades, and gasoline is largely used by people who care more for a bright light than their personal safety. The others are now rarely used as illuminants, being highly inflammable, and consequently dangerous.—*Exchange.*

A. D. D.'s Advice to Young Housekeepers.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Prince Albert wrote a very sensible letter to his daughter when she went to housekeeping. It is the daughter who is the mother of the present Emperor of Germany. In this letter he bade her calculate in advance, as well as she could, the uses she would make of half her income. And then he adds these words of wisdom: "Mr. Unexpected will take up the other half."

This remark is painfully, sometimes fatally, true. But there is one branch of family expenses in which Mr. Unexpected need not appear so often. There may come cousins and aunts of a sudden, to stay with you for four or five weeks at a time; then, of course, Mr. Unexpected brings in his bill for feeding them. But you must not say that it is he who provoked you into expense when you chose to give a party which you did not plan at the beginning of the year, or when your husband brought home five or six friends to dinner, and you had to send out for some chops or some steak. Such affairs as these are not fairly to be charged to the Unexpected account. For the rest, if you know how many people you have in the house, you can make up your mind quite accurately at how much expense you shall feed them, and you can bring your expenses within those limits. I believe that young people who set out with a determination to do this, escape many of the annoyances of life, and, after a dozen years, they like housekeeping and believe in it. On the other hand, those who have not started so, at the end of that time are apt to dislike housekeeping and to try some other experiment.

In the midst of the Civil War, I wrote a little tract on this subject, which I called "What shall we have for dinner?" I have been glad to know since, that it has been of some use to people. Circumstances have changed since then. About the time I wrote that tract I paid a dollar and a half for two pounds of tenderloin beefsteak; I have never done that since, and I hope I shall never have to. I cannot, therefore, cite the war prices of my dinners then as an example of what your dinners may cost you now. But, after twenty-five years more experience, I should like to give young housekeepers a few central statements as to how they shall spend their money for one hundred and seven different articles, which John and Jane, or Darby and Joan, or Frederick and Maud, are going to devour as a year goes by. How should I know what their names are?

Observe that you may feed your family, if you choose, on salt pork and hardtack, with such varieties as shall prevent scurvy and maintain reasonable health; or you may feed them, on the other hand, as I was fed at Delmonico's, the night I dined with the graduates of Union College, and have the plates changed twelve times, beginning with oysters on the shell and coming out with candied orange and black coffee. But, whichever scale you take, there are certain fixed principles involved, which you may find it convenient to keep in mind.

First, as you and I live, every grown member of your family consumes about one barrel of flour a year. Second, the bread which is made from wheat flour is as convenient a form of nourishment as you can well give the people who depend on you; but it is not sufficient alone for our modern life. You must give to those whom you love more nitrogen than they will get in their wheat bread; that is one reason why you give them butter, or beef, or mutton, or other animal food. The reason why you do not feed them wholly on vegetables is that we cannot spend so much time in digesting or ruminating as the cows do, and we must have some food which we can digest more rapidly.

In practice, your butter will be the largest single expense item in your list of one hundred and seven articles, unless you make it for yourself. Your flour will come next; then your beef, mutton, turkeys, chickens, lamb, and veal, unless, as I say, you make them. If you take my advice, you will not buy any fresh pork. If you have an old lover in the country who wants to show his admiration for you by sending you a piece of fresh pork from a pig which he fed himself and killed himself, I do not object to your accepting it; but I would not, if I were you, go to the corner store and buy it. If you have to buy your food—your butter, your wheat flour and bread, your beef, and your other meats—all together will cost you about one-half of what you spend for eating and drinking. The other half will be divided among tea and coffee, milk, and sugar. Recollect that milk is generally cheap food, though not always. Sugar has lots of nourishment in it, though you cannot live on sugar, and the general custom of economizing in the purchase of sugar is based simply on the Puritan wish to prevent people from eating what they like. I used to say that you might count for your fish two per cent of your yearly expense, for oysters two more, and for eggs perhaps four per cent. Eggs are sometimes cheap food and sometimes dear; this depends on the accident of the market. I remember that in my old list I let people spend four per cent on potatoes. They are a poor compound of starch, but people like them. If you like them, of course you had better have them, but they should not be made a principal article of diet.

Now, for what is left, you must spend it on fresh vegetables, and then most of the hundred and seven articles will come in. You will want mace sometimes; you will have to give John two cents to buy some yeast with; you will want vinegar, pepper, and mustard. Sometimes you will order in a lobster. I hope there will be no need of porter or wine; but perhaps Joan's back will ache, or perhaps the doctor will think Leander should have a glass of wine to help his digestion. I hope you will not spend much on cream-of-tartar or on saleratus. But do not hesitate to vary the diet; indeed, it is in the variety of diet that you will make your table attractive and that you will bring about a good digestion.

And the general rules may be summed up briefly:

Vary the fare from day to day, so that there may be a certain surprise about the table.

Let the table every day be as simple as possible, so that as little as may be may be left over.

Take care of fitness of things on the table,—a cold plate for your butter and a hot one for your mutton,—so that what you have may be the best. Coffee well made costs no more than coffee badly made; it is worth while, therefore, to learn how to make the coffee, even if you make it yourself.

First, second, third and last, recollect the sauce which Solomon suggests for a dinner of herbs, and recollect that the same sauce is necessary at the grandest feast which you can provide, even when Frederick's father and mother come to dine with you. A dinner of herbs with this sauce is better than the stalled ox without it.

Whether you be rich or poor, I do not think you want to be cheated. Whether you be rich or poor, I do not think you want to encourage any system, which makes it hard for poor people to feed well. Hold then to these general rules: 1. Always buy as large stores as you can, because then you buy more cheaply. 2. Be you rich or poor, pay cash for what you buy, and do not embarrass yourself or the dealer by a lot of petty accounts to be paid at some future time. 3. Be you rich or poor, recollect that you must have plenty of carbon and nitrogen in you every day for the day's work. 4. Rich or poor, do not try to work the brain in the hour after you have eaten, but give that hour to the same purpose to which the ox and the ass and the cow give most of their time—namely, to the assimilation of food,—so that the different organs of the body may have their rights and their share. 5. Recollect that no prices are permanent—that what is cheap one day may be dear another, and because your mother used to economize so on eggs at one season of the year, do not think you must economize so at another. Or, again, because you do not like salt fish, do not think there is no virtue in eating salt fish. If you can hold bravely to these rules for one year, you will hold to them in substance for the rest of your life, so largely will they diminish the annoyances of the duties of a housekeeper.

The young housekeepers whose fortune is so good that they have their milk, butter, cheese, eggs, pork (fresh and salt), chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, veal, lamb, mutton, beef, all without paying for them, well understand that this article is not written for them. They can spend the time which its study would have cost them in taking to-day's pleasant reading in the Chautauquan course of the week.—*American Agriculturist.*

TENNYSON still occasionally smokes the pipe, which has always been his favorite style of using the weed.

Our Fashion Letter.

As the season advances, the Louis XIII. Corsages and the Louis XIII. and XIV. jackets, which I mentioned very recently as very becoming and stylish, grow rapidly in favor. Many costumes are seen in wool or soft silks, with these jackets in velvet and with embroidered sleeves. These embroideries are exquisite, being formed of silk soutache, mixed with fine gold and silver cord.

There has also made its appearance the Louis XV. knot, which is highly adapted to adorn rich fabrics. It is seen woven in the beautiful *lampas*, in all its dimensions and certainly with a most charming effect. It will be a favorite ornament of the season, for already many of the leading modistes are using it in a very pretty and effective manner.

Light *bures*, which are so suitable for straight skirts, continue to be the favorites in woolen fabrics. Many of these have small checks enclosed by cross stripes in bright shades. Another pretty fabric is called "sac a raisin," that is to say, an etamine, quite firm, and with large squares formed by dull satin stripes.

Fashion this season favors, to a large extent, the combination of plain and plaided fabrics. A simple, yet very tasteful, street costume consists of a dress of blue and green Scotch plaid, and a small jacket of dark blue cloth.

The skirt is plain in front and at the sides, with deep folds in the back; the front has an apron like tunic trimmed with fringe. The jacket waist, of blue cloth, is plain and closes in the centre of the front, and is trimmed with two rows of passementerie buttons. The sleeves are full at the shoulder, and close at the wrists, where they are closed by means of buttons. Another elegant street costume combines gray, white and Eiffel-red squares on wool, with plain red or gray cloth. The skirt is of the plaid material and is almost flat, having folds only in the back. It is partly covered by revers on the right and left sides, these revers being made of the plain material, allowing the plaid fabric to appear like panels between. The close fitting waist is of the plain material with a turned down collar, and a vest of the plaided goods. The same material is used for the sleeves, while the shoulder puffs are of the plain material. French grays, especially pale grays, are much worn but more for afternoon dresses. They combine well with other colors and are very pretty when trimmed with gold or silver galloon.

Very pretty visiting dresses are shown of grey cashmere and bengaline, trimmed with narrow silver-gimp; also a reception-dress of grey cashmere or crepon combined with broche silk. A dress made by a prominent Paris house is of fine mouse-grey cloth, with trimming of soutache embroidery of a darker shade. The silk underskirt is covered by a front breadth laid in folds above, and showing below a broad embroidered border while the deep folds in the back have only a very plain border. The jacket, like the waist, is bordered with embroidery and opens on a puffed, corded vest with pleated chemisette of silk muslin, which is attached to the standing collar. The long, embroidered elbow sleeves are puffed at the shoulder.

Dresses for afternoon receptions, and informal dinners often have a Figaro jacket braided with gold or silver, in Moorish designs. As these jackets are capable of unlimited decoration they heighten the effect of what would be otherwise a very plain toilette. All sleeves are of material different from that of the corsage, when I say all—that is slight exaggeration for there are many who do not favor this style, and for plain dresses, or those of last year's design, do not wish to go to the expense of a pair of elegant sleeves. I will add, however, that the best means of freshening a toilette is, without doubt, to replace the sleeves with another pair of the latest style. A dress of mastic wool of last year's design, with plain corsage and close sleeves, was made to do duty for a second season with very slight alterations. The skirt and back of the corsage were left almost without change. On the front of the corsage was draped a sort of fichu of madras silk, with large squares which was held at the waist by a large buckle. The two ends of the fichu extended coquettishly below the buckles. At the opening of the fichu, at the neck was inserted a plastron of embroidered velvet or passementerie. The sleeves, of the same plaided frabrics, were cut on the bias high on the shoulders and finished with deep wrist-bands.

The great variety which characterizes the present fashions is seen more in the ornaments and trimmings, than in the garments themselves. Flat trimmings seem to have the preference—embroideries, laces, passementeries, galloons, velvet or silk appliques, steel, pearls, and gold and silver threads.

These trimmings appear not only on dresses and outside wraps, but are used on parasols and hats, especially embroidered tulle, and lace.

What are Orchids?

What are orchids? A plant whose home is in the tropical forests, and yet a plant which is not dependent for its sustenance upon the earth or water in their visible forms. It is a curiosity of the vegetable world, which, perched in the air, sends out its long, searching roots and draws its nourishment from the atmosphere. Ethereal in its nature, so far as this characteristic is concerned, it is very substantial in the valuation which its owners and raisers place upon plants of rare varieties. The experts in this branch of horticulture say that some fine roots are well worth $5,000 each, and some have held at even higher figures. Their rarity, the difficulty with which they are propagated, the exquisite delicacy, strange forms and great variety of blossoms are the reasons given for these extraordinary values. Before the window of a Tremont street florist, not far from Park Street Church recently, a throng was gathered to look upon a cluster of these flowers, which just now occupy so high a place in the popular mind. Strange in form, of a delicate, pearly, waxy whiteness, daintily lined with pink or purple, they presented an unusual sight even to those unacquainted with their rarity and their costliness.—*Boston Advertiser.*

HORSE NOTES.

—Gorgy has broken down completely, and it is probable she will never start again.

—Arab (record 2.15) will be campaigned this year. He is in James Golden's stable.

—C. M. Smith, of Earlsville, Ill., who is well known as a starting judge, is seriously ill.

—Gorgo has broken down completely, and it is probable she will never be trained again.

—Lord Marcus Beresford has resigned his position as starter to the Jockey Club in England.

—The New York Driving Club will probably offer a $10,000 guarantee purse at its fall meeting.

—The thirteen days racing at Elizabeth were very profitable, the figures being close to $60,000.

—M. M. Morse has been unanimously re-elected to the office of Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

—James Eliott, of Philadelphia, has dropped out of the Island Park Clay stakes, his horse having gone wrong.

—The Red Wilkes stallion J. R. Shedd (record 2.19¼) will be campaigned after a short season in the stud.

—Francis rode ten winners and Barnes nine at the Nashville meeting, these two heading the list of winning jockeys.

—Lewis F. Allen a well-known, stock breeder and agriculturist, died at his home in Buffalo, New York, the first week in May.

—Bunn, the young jockey who was ruled off some months since, has been reinstated, and will probably ride John Campbell's Beverwyck nags.

—The victories of Eon and King Idle at Elizabeth were, in a large measure, due to Hamilton's jockeyship and vigorous riding at the finish.

—The crack California colt, Flambeau, has been let up in his work, and the lease of his running qualities for the season to Senator Hearst has been declared off.

—The second day's racing at Sacramento have about settled the pretentions of Rico to be considered a Brooklyn or Suburban possibility, as he was easily beaten by Racine and Pliny at a mile.

—Before L. A. Davis can start a horse on a national track he will have to go down in his pocket and pay the fine of $1,000 imposed on him in the Roy Wilkes race at Lexington.

—Terra Cotta's leg having again filled, he has been thrown out of training and shipped from Nashville to Lexington, where he will make a season in the stud at the farm of Eugene Leigh.

—Rusina, by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2.18¼, out of Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., 2.08¾, has foaled at Allen Farm a chestnut colt by Lancelot, brother of Prospero, 2.20; Elaine, 2.20, Dame Trot, 2.21; and Elista, 2.22¼.

—On Monday, May 5th, at Elizabeth, Major J. L. Robertson, of New York city, purchased of Major Thomas W. Doswell, of Hanover, Va., the chestnut colt, 2 years, by King Bolt, dam Cerise, by imp. Moccasin, for $3000.

—Badge made a game struggle recently to capture the Woodlawn Vase for his owner, but the weight and the mud combined to anchor him. As it was, he ran a capital race, and his chance for the Brooklyn handicap now looks better than ever.

—T. M. Berry's Leo Brigol, winner of the sixth race at Nashville on Friday May 9th, was entered to be sold for $300, and was run up to $1005, at which price his owner bid him in. First money was only worth $300, and the advance was $705.

—Terra Cotta has run his last race. He is now doing stud duty on the stock farm of the Chicago Stable, near Lexington, Ky. His stable companion, Egmont, has also retired for good having been doing stud service for a month or so on the farm named.

—The New York Jockey Club has issued a very handsome book programme for the spring meeting at Morris Park, which begins on Friday, May 30, Decoration day, and continues on Saturday, May 31, June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. There are eleven photographic views of the stands and track.

—Speaking of the statement that Emperor of Norfolk was to be brought East later in the season, Bob Thomas, his former trainer, said: "I will bet $4000 to $250 that Emperor of Norfolk will never win another public race, and another hundred that he is never shipped out of California to run in one.

—Homewood Driving Park, which has been closed for the past two seasons, will reopen again on May 30 (Decoration day,) with races for the 2.50 and 2.34 trotting classes and a 2.35 class pacing race, with purses of $400 for each. July 15 to 18 have been claimed as dates for a summer trotting meeting.

—Fred Thomas, an American horse, won a 3-75-yard trotting race at the Neuilly-Levallois meeting last month in 5-14½, or at the rate of 2.47½ per mile. Mollie Wilkes won third prize in a two and a half mile trotting race at the same meeting, and thereby won $55. The first horse a Russian stallion, won $230, and the second horse got $75.

—At the Belle Meade sale the Dwyer Brothers secured the yearling brother to Inspector B. and Bella B., for $3000, and paid $1500 for the brother to Egmont. John S. Campbell, of the Beverwyck Stable, who once owned Punka, bought her colt by Iroquois, it being her first foal.

—The Limestone Stock Farm, Plymouth Meeting House, Montgomery county, has had the following foals dropped: Chestnut filly out of Governess by Barto, son of Belmont, dam Kate, sister to Calmar, record 2.22; bay colt out of Lizzie C. by Mambrino Pilot (2.27½), dam by Agitator, and chestnut filly out of Miss Highly by a son of Mambrino Pilot. All three are by Riggoletto, full brother to Presto, record 2.25¼ at 2 years old.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY 22.

CONGRESSIONAL RESUME.

Labors of the National Legislators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The house continued the consideration of the tariff bill. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, impugned the fairness of the ways and means committee in receiving evidence and received a sharp reply from Mr. McKinley.

Mr. Teller continued his speech on the silver bill in the senate. Bills were passed appropriating $80,000 for a public building at York, Pa., and $8,205 for the heirs of John Howard Payne, due on his salary as consul to Tunis.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The house adopted a resolution providing that the remainder of the tariff bill shall be read by the clerks without interruption, and that when the reading is completed amendments may be offered to any section. At noon on Wednesday next the committee of the whole is to rise and report the bill to the house and voting upon the measure and amendments made in committee of the whole is to begin at once. The reading of the bill was then concluded.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Allentown, Pa., was placed on the senate calendar. In concluding his speech on the silver bill Mr. Teller said some senators might be governed by fear of the executive veto, but he would follow the dictates of his judgment. He believed if every senator would do the same thing they would have a free coinage act.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The house continued the discussion of amendments to the tariff bill. Mr. Henderson, Republican, of Iowa, opposed the increased duty on glass chimneys, but his amendment was defeated by 103 to 107. Several amendments offered by Mr. McKinley were adopted.

The silver debate was continued in the senate, the treasury surplus receiving a good deal of attention. Mr. Allison stated that, contrary to the popular belief, the actual surplus was only about $25,000,000. Eulogies on the late Representative Kelley were postponed until Tuesday, May 24.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The house continued consideration of the tariff bill, and Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, renewed the controversy concerning Mr. Campbell, of Pittsburg, by having read a letter reflecting upon the character of Mr. Bynum, of Indiana. The latter retorted by insinuating that Mr. Bayne was a liar and perjurer. An acrimonious debate ensued and Mr. Bynum was censured before the bar by the speaker.

The senate passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for a statue of Gen. Grant in Washington and a number of other bills of minor importance.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The expected renewal of Saturday's turbulent scenes in the house was averted by the candid explanation of Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, and a prompt apology from Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, who stated that he had acted without a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case. The tariff bill was continued and several amendments offered by Mr. McKinley adopted. An amendment to abolish the tobacco tax was defeated.

The silver debate was continued in the senate by Messrs. Dolph, Teller and Mitchell.

Original Packages in Massachusetts

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 17.—Ex-Governor Robinson, who has been employed by a syndicate of Holyoke unlicensed liquor dealers to look up the constitutionality of the "original package" law, handed his opinion to his clients. He holds that the selling of liquor in original packages is legal. He says the local authorities may seize the stuff, the lower court convict and an appeal be made to superior court, which will probably sustain the lower court, but when taken to the supreme court there is no questioning that such decisions will be overruled. Acting on this advice ten Holyoke dealers will make a test case.

An Alleged Silver Deal.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Fresh rumors are afloat to the effect that the president has again let an intimation of his position on the silver question go out. The president is reported to have said that he would veto a free coinage bill, and that any silver measure to meet his approval must have been passed by Republican votes. It is reported that a deal has been made between the Republican free coinage senators and Democratic senators who hold the same views on the free silver question, by which the latter will vote for a free coinage bill in return for votes of the Republican senators against a federal election law.

Assaulted by Striking Miners.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., May 20.—Sixteen men who arrived in Livingston and were taken by teams to Cokedale to take the places of striking miners. Scarcely had they begun to alight from the wagons when they were assailed by the strikers. One of the new men was hit on the head with a stone and knocked insensible, but soon recovered. Only one of the strikers was arrested.

Carlisle in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—John G. Carlisle has returned to Washington from Kentucky, where he drew the senatorial prize. He appeared upon the floor and was showered with congratulations, the Republican members in a body extending their congratulations, which shows how deep is the esteem in which he is held. He expects to take his seat in the senate on Thursday.

Hotel Fire at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 19.—The Osborne hotel caught fire and was partly consumed at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The hotel has but recently opened for the summer and is one of the largest in town. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be incendiary. The insurance is light. There were thirty inmates, but all escaped unharmed. The house will be immediately rebuilt.

Thirty-Six Lives Lost.

BERLIN, May 17.—While crossing the River Oder, near Patibor, Silesia, a ferryboat loaded with passengers was suddenly capsized. Before assistance could reach them thirty-six of the unfortunate occupants of the boat were drowned.

Mrs. Leslie Will Not Marry.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Mrs. Frank Leslie, who is now in Paris, cabled a dispatch to Louis H. Cramer, manager of her publications, giving an emphatic denial of the report that she was about to marry the Marquis De Leuville.

George Francis Train's Trip.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Among the passengers arriving on the steamship Etruria from Liverpool was George Francis Train, who started at once by special train for Tacoma, to complete his journey around the world.

A DAY OF FUNERALS

Scenes of Mourning in Stricken Ashley.

THE STORY OF THE DISASTER.

Robert Roberts, One of the Companions of the Foolhardy Fire Boss, Tells What Happened in the Mine After the Cave In.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 19.—It was a sad Sunday in and about the borough of Ashley. The terrible calamity at the Jersey mines which, on Thursday last, crushed out the lives of twenty-eight sturdy miners, threw a pall of grief over the community and plunged hundreds of hearts into the depths of despair. In the funeral processions yesterday no less than twenty stricken widows and seventy orphans were numbered.

Three days ago these same were happy and contented. A long idleness had only recently been followed by work, and the Jersey was the only colliery in the vicinity which was ordered to start up. In consequence those employed in that mine were congratulated and envied by thousands of other miners who saw no sign of returning employment for them. The little homes of the twenty-eight men, whose blackened, torn and blistered bodies were brought up from the dark chambers on Friday, took on a brighter appearance.

How It Happened

Thirty-one men are at work in an upper vein. Their are four veins in this colliery, but these thirty-one miners are not more than 100 feet below the surface. They are nearly a mile away from the main slope down which they passed in the morning on their way to work. The vein is large and the chambers roomy. There is no inconvenience in working down there. The big fan at the breaker supplies them with plenty of fresh air, and while outside workmen are compelled to labor with the mercury at 80 and a hot sun pouring down upon them, here in these subterranean vaults the thermometer stands at 70.

Presently the men in the upper lift are startled by frightful echoes that come thundering through the dark, honey-combed galleries of the colliery. Their trained ears tell them what has happened. The earth has dropped somewhere off in the distance, and they know that between them and their means of exit an impassable barrier is placed. It is a moment of supreme alarm. They are hemmed in 100 feet below the surface and with no possible way of getting out. How long before the deadly gases will rush upon and lay them all low in death is the question each man puts to himself.

In Total Darkness.

The moment the drop occurred that made these thirty-one prisoners down in the Jersey, also plunged them in total darkness, for every light was extinguished in an instant, and imagine, if possible, what kind of darkness it was that surrounded these men. Naturally they crept toward each other to council together. As the moments passed they felt no inconvenience from the lack of air. This encouraged them. They knew well enough that rescuers would begin at once and their full dinner pails, as well as the recollection of the Sugar Notch rescue of 1879, when a score of men were brought out safe and sound after ten days' imprisonment in a colliery there, inspired them with hope.

Roberts, one of the two men who lives to tell the story of that subterranean convention, says that as soon as they became assured that they would not be suffocated, propositions were considered as to whether it would not be advisable to make the attempt to get out by the way of an old opening which Fire Boss Allan, who was among the imprisoned, said was certainly not more than 1,200 or 1,500 feet from where they were.

Exploring the Dungeon.

It was a doubtful suggestion, to say the least, for their movements in the direction of escape must be made in the awful darkness that surrounds them, as each miner knew that it would be courting death by explosion to light a lamp, as after all cave ins gas accumulates in great quantities and in places previously considered safe. After a long deliberation Fire Boss Allen could enlist only two men, Robert Roberts and Anthony Frane, to follow his lead and take the chances. With a good-by to those who declined to go, the three started upon their dismal and doubtful journey. They sought the gangway and slowly followed it circuitous windings. Every now and then they halloed back to those left behind who replied with encouraging shouts.

After a while, however, they reached a point where no answering echoes could be exchanged. For two long hours the three men worked their way toward the old opening which Allan had reference to. At last they came to a point in the gangway which marked the foot of a steep decline. It had a pitch of thirty degrees and was over 200 feet long. Here Allan became discouraged at the surrounding darkness. The steep was slippery and uncertain. By the aid of a light it could easily be surmounted, and once at the top they were within 300 feet of the old opening and the surface. It was worth the venture, he thought, to tempt fate by lighting his lamp. His companions begged him not to do so, but to quiet their fears he assured them there was no possible danger, and the lamp was lighted.

The Explosion.

Unhappy inspiration! Like the roar of 10,000 cannons was the awful detonations that followed. A vast amount of gas was ignited by that foolhardy act of one who should have none better. The fire boss and his two companions were knocked to the ground senseless, put not dead. But like a shot from a cannon the burning gas flew onward toward the little group of twenty-eight, who were huddled together, waiting and hoping with patience the music of the pick overhead, which should tell them that rescue was near.

In the twinkling of an eye they were transformed into torn, bleeding and blackened corpses. Loaded cars that stood on the gangway track near them were shivered to atoms and the mules attached to them roasted alive. It was a terrible sight to look upon when, later on, these mangled remnants of men were lifted out of the mine and borne away to the improvised morgue at Ashley.

Crushed by Falling Coal.

MINERSVILLE, Pa., May 17.—Martin Brennen, of Heckscherville, was killed at Herbine colliery, near this place, by a fall of a coal.

PHILADELPHIA TO BETHLEHEM

The Lehigh Valley Prospecting for a New Road.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The Lehigh Valley railroad has not abandoned its intention of building a line from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, although the project has not yet assumed definite shape. Surveyors have been at work at various points along the line for some time, and considerable progress has been made. The final location of the line has not yet been decided upon, although the surveyors have made numerous different surveys.

It is said that the Lehigh Valley people are willing to buy the northeast branch of the Reading from that company. The extension of the northeast branch to New Hope is being pushed, and will probably be finished in September. The Lehigh Valley surveyors have recently been at work between Ashbourne and Cheltenham, in Montgomery county, near the line of the recently projected Ashbourne, Cheltenham and Philadelphia railroad. The survey has not interfered with the Ashbourne, Cheltenham and Philadelphia railroad, but runs close to it at some points.

Another Gas Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. May 19.—A violent explosion of gas occurred at the Empire colliery, of the Lehigh and Wilkasbarre Coal company, at Georgetown, at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. It happened in a portion of the mine known as No. 5 slope.

So far as known only two men were killed—Owen Evans and Thomas Burke. They were what is known as brattice men, their work being to build and repair the wooden parations that guide the air currents. How the explosion was caused cannot be learned, as it fired the timbers, which are now burning fiercely.

The Convocation of Chester.

WEST CHESTER, May 20.—The annual meeting of the convocation of Chester is in session in Holy Trinity church here, all the Protestant Episcopal churches in the district being represented by ministerial and lay delegates. The convocation is being presided over by the dean, Rev. John Bolton, of West Chester. The election of officers took place with the following result: Delegate to the board of missions, Rowland Evans, of Lower Merion; treasurer, James C. Sellers, Esq., of West Chester; committee on appropriations, R. Francis Wood, Benjamin Miller, A. B. Conger and Henry Brown.

First District Moravian Synod.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 20.—The Moravian synod of the First district met in the Moravian church here. It is composed of nine churches and six home missions. The names of the churches and the number of communicants in each are as follows: Bethlehem, 1,431; Brooklyn, 107; Easton, 52; Emaus, 227; Hopedale, 159; Nazareth, 325; New Dorp and Castleton Corners, 215; Schoneck, 253; Utica, 226; Coopersburg, 46; Coveville, 12; Edgewater, 18; Elizabeth, N. J., 117; New York city (German), 138; South Bethlehem, 174.

The Philadelphia Carpenters.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—There is but little apparent change in the situation of the striking carpenters. The second strike benefits will be paid by the Brotherhood on Wednesday. The members of the organization who are at work are assessed the extra pay they are receiving toward the support of their less fortunate brethren. News Agent Charles Thompson said that the amount thus realized is almost sufficient to pay the entire strike benefits, as there are fully 1,400 men now working at the advanced rate.

Two Conductors Killed.

WILKESBARRE, May 19.—Lloyd Trash, a conductor on the Lehigh Valley railroad, was killed at Fairview station by passenger train No. 12. He came out of the telegraph office, stepped in front of the train and was struck on the head and instantly killed. Conductor Stackhouse, who was killed at the same station two days ago, exchanged runs with Trash recently and now both lie dead at their homes in Hazleton. Both were young men not over 25 years of age.

Looks Bad for Policy Holders.

HARRISBURG, May 20.—At last the report of Examiner Tompkins, who went through the books of the defunct American Life Insurance company, has been made public. It came in a big bulky envelope to Commissioner Forster, and as he read it he remarked that it looked bad for the policy holders. He does not think many of the securities are worth anything, but is of opinion that they may get 50 per cent.

Slingluff Almost Penniless.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 20.—The deed of assignment by which William F. Slingluff transferred all of his property to the Montgomery Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company, to cover the amount of his borrowings from that institution, was placed on record. It is sweeping in its terms and leaves the ex-secretary treasurer with practically nothing.

Richard Vaux's Walk Over.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—In the special election today in the Third congressional district for a successor to the late Samuel J. Randall, the Democratic candidate, ex-Mayor Richard Vaux, has a complete walk over, as the Republicans have not nominated a candidate in opposition.

Mangled by a Train.

ASHLAND, Pa., May 20.—John Tobin, aged 50 years, of Locust Gap, was instantly killed on the railroad near this place. He attempted to get out of the way of an approaching train and stepped in front of an engine that was rounding the curve. His body was badly mangled.

Shot By His Chum.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 19.—At Summer Hill, F. E. Decker fatally shot Bert Rees. Both men came from Elmira, N. Y., and said they were college students on a vacation. Rees has a father, wife and child in Elmira, and he sent a telegram to his father. Rees said that Decker shot him intentionally.

Harrisburg Goes Thirsty.

HARRISBURG, May 19.—The high pressure engine of the city water works burst the cylinder head and the engine was so seriously damaged that a month will be required to repair it. Meanwhile the city will have to depend upon the low pressure engine, which pumps less water per day than is used.

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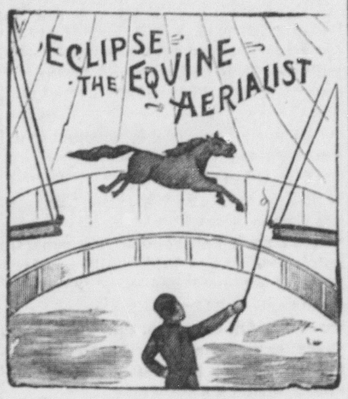

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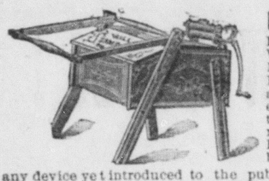

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[Mention The Reporter.] May15 2m.

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A REIGN OF TERROR.

Incredible Condition of Affairs at Cedar Keys.

HOW THE MAYOR RUNS THE TOWN.

The Champion Bulldozer of the Age Cowes the Citizens and Terrorizes the Town Through the Persuasive Influence of His Shotgun—He Is Finally Put to Flight.

CEDAR KEYS, Fla., May 15.—Four deputy United States marshals arrived here for the purpose of arresting Mayor Cottrell and his marshal, Mitchell, on the charge of assaulting Custom Collector Pinkerton and interfering with him in the prosecution of government business.

This action of the government authorities is the result of a long series of outrages perpetrated by Cottrell, in most of which he was aided and abetted by Marshal Mitchell.

The Town Terrorized.

A genuine reign of terror has existed here the full details of which will probably never be known until Cottrell is safe behind the bars, for the people do not care to speak against him so long as he is at liberty. The United States officers succeeded in arresting Mitchell, but Cottrell was apprised of their coming and is now in hiding.

They are on his trail, however, and hope to arrest him soon. Cottrell, besides the office of mayor, has been inspector of customs. He had charges preferred against him at the treasury department in Washington and was forced to resign his position. This was after the appointment of Collector Pinkerton by President Harrison.

Threatens Pinkerton's Life.

A week ago Cottrell met Pinkerton and asked him to open the custom house to get some things he had left there. Pinkerton refused, as it was after office hours. Cottrell then threatened Pinkerton's life and Cottrell gave notice that if he appeared on the streets of Cedar Keys he would be shot by Cottrell.

Pinkerton remained in the house for a day or two and Cottrell tried to persuade a negro to go in and pull him out. The negro refused and was beaten by Cottrell.

Pinkerton was kept from going to the office by the fact that Cottrell was gunning for him on the streets and the business of United States government was thus seriously interfered with.

A Bold Bad Man.

For about a year Cottrell has been a terror to the citizens here. He has compelled a negro to beat a telegraph operator; he has threatened to thrash women whose husbands had incurred his displeasure; he has kept men locked in jail for days at a time for no cause whatever; has paraded the streets with a loaded shotgun threatening to kill anybody who came in his way; has shot at the light house keeper in the streets; has cut another man with a jack knife and has actually forced a re-election as mayor because it was worth a man's life to vote against him.

Those who knew Cottrell best say he will never be taken alive and it is rumored that he will come to time and attempt to rescue Mitchell.

Mayor Cottrell Still in Hiding.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 20.—Town Marshal Mitchell, of Cedar Keys, who was the confederate of Mayor Cottrell in his outrages, has been released from the county jail on a bond of $2,000. He will leave here for his home today. Nothing has been heard from Cottrell, but search is still being made.

The Edmunds Law Is Valid.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—In the suit of the church of "Latter Days Saints" against the United States, which came to the United States supreme court on appeal from decision of the supreme court of Utah in favor of the United States, the court affirmed that judgment. The case grows out of the passage or the Edmunds anti-polygamy law. When the United States under the terms of this act began proceedings to confiscate about $750,000 worth of property belonging to the church the Mormons immediately entered suit to have the Edmunds law declared unconstitutional.

Ellen G. Wharton Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Mrs. Ellen G. Wharton, formerly a resident of Baltimore, died at the home of her son-in-law, near this city, aged 70 years. She may be remembered from her connection with the celebrated cases in which she was defendant in Annapolis in 1871 and 1872. She was charged with poisoning Gen. William Scott Ketchum, a retired army officer, and with the attempted poisoning of Eugene Van Ness at her home in Baltimore.

Reconciled to the Czar.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Editor Sergius Schevitch, of The Volks Zeitung, announces his resignation of that position. It is asserted that the socialistic ex-editor, while retaining his beliefs, has concluded an arrangement with the Russian government by which he and his wife, the Princess Racowitz, are permitted to return to Russia and resume their former rank and wealth. Mr. Schevitch will first go from New York to Paris.

A Capitalistic Picnic.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The Pennsylvania Steel company has sent invitations to a large number of prominent men throughout the country to attend the annual reunion of the stockholders and directors of the company at Sparrow's Point, May 30. The occasion is expected to bring together about 150 of the leading capitalists of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, and a number of the congressmen at Washington.

Lottery Men at Bay.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—The chief managers of the Louisiana lottery interests seems perplexed and worried while the antis are correspondingly jubilant. The antis say their ranks are growing stronger day by day. It is claimed that the lottery men have lost one senator and that another is wavering, and will in the end vote against the perpetuation of the lottery, and that the anti-lottery ranks of the house are growing stronger.

Senator John G. Carlisle.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 19.—John G. Carlisle was elected United States senator by the assembly in joint session. He received 107 votes. Mr. Adams, Republican, received 15.

THE SHAMOKIN FIRE.

The Shaft Burning Fiercely — Attempt to Flood the Mine.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 19.—The Wilson shaft is on fire, having caught from the burning timbers of the breaker which was destroyed last Friday night. The lower levels are filled with gas. Twenty-five mules at the bottom are dead and nineteen on the top levels will probably be suffocated.

At 10 o'clock last night the fire in Neilson shaft had assumed a serious aspect. The fire is known to be in No. 17 vein at a depth of 1,000 feet, but its extent cannot be determined upon as no one can visit that level and return alive.

Smoke and foul air was noticed issuing from the air course of No. 12 level at 4 p. m. The breaker fire destroyed the boilers and one fan. Steam facilitie were obtained and a fan started to ventilate the mine, but it failed to drive out the gas in the upper level. The mine is making gas fast and serious explosions are feared when the gas reaches the fire.

Late last night it was decided to turn the Carbon Run creek into the shaft and drown out the fire. It will take thirty-six hours to turn the creek and if the fire is in the locality which the mine foreman thinks it is, it will be three or four days before the water will reach the fire. The gas and the fire is so dangerous that every precaution is being taken to prevent loss of life.

Sixteen Carried Out Dead.

ROME, May 17.—For the second time within the week Avigliano, Italy, has become the scene of disaster. On Tuesday a quanty of the new explosive, balistite, exploded at the factory for the manufacture of government arms and munitions, killing fourteen workmen outright and injuring upward of fifty, several of whom died subsequently. Yesterday the cartridge factory connected with the works took fire and was entirely destroyed. The building was filled with workmen at the time, and in their efforts to escape many were trampled under foot and killed. Sixteen were taken out dead, and a large number were more or less seriously injured.

Jay Gould's Mailed Hand.

NEW YORK, May 20.—At a meeting of the second mortgage bondholders of the International and Great Northern railroad, Chairman Roosevelt announced that he was authorized to offer 90 per cent. of their face value for the bonds. The bondholders present, representing $4,000,000 in bonds, were almost unanimous in agreeing to the proposition, and holders of $3,700,000 signified their assent to the proposition. Roosevelt would not give the name of the bidder. It is the general impression that the unknown bidder was Jay Gould, and that the deal is in the joint interest of Kansas City and Missouri Pacific railroads.

Stanley Will Marry.

LONDON, May 17.—It is learned upon the very best authority that a marriage engagement has been entered between Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant, a young English lady of aristocratic tendencies and greatly admired for her beauty. Miss Tennant resides in Richmond terrace, Whitehall, and is the daughter of the late Charles Tennant, Esq. She is well known as the painter of several well executed pictures which have been exhibited in the academy and other galleries. The marriage will probably take place early in June.

To Prevent Census Frauds.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Mr. Hale introduced in the senate a bill providing that any census supervisor or enumerator who shall receive any fee except that paid him by the government, or any person or persons, corporation or municipality paying any fee to any supervisor or enumerator, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years and fined not exceeding $5,000.

Powderly Found Not Guilty.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 20. — The Callighan conspiracy case against General Master Workman Powderly, John R. Byrne and Peter Wise was called up in the criminal court here. Callighan testified that the three had conspired against him to defeat him in his renomination to the legislature. Mr. Powderly testified that he had never in any way attempted to injure Callighan. The jury, after being out a few minutes, rendered a verdict of not guilty, the county to pay the cost.

A Week's Suicides in England.

LONDON, May 20.—During the past week 198 suicides have occurred in the provinces and 80 in London.

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The market was active. Pennsylvania was strong. Reading was very active and strong and the general mortgage 4s and preference income bonds advanced rapidly. Among the strong features was Western New York and Pennsylvania. The suspension of Henry Markoe, a well known member of the exchange, was announced. Mr. Markoe was short of a number of stocks, principally Reading, and they were bought in under the rule for his account.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	53½	Reading g. m. 4s	85¾
N. Pac. com	38	Reading 1st pf. 5s	75¼
N. Pac. pf	85¾	Reading 2d pf. 5s	57
Pennsylvania	54¾	Reading 3d pf. 5s	46½
Reading	24	H. & B. T. com	22
Lehigh Nav	53¾	H. & B. T. pf	49
St. Paul	76½	W. N. Y. & P.	12¼

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—State and western flour steady, better demand; low extras, $2.50@3; city mills, $4.35@4.60; city mills patents, $5.10@5.65.

Wheat—No. 2 red dull; June and July ¼c. off; late months ¼c. up and barely steady; No. 2 red, foreign houses selling; ¼@¾c. lower, moderate demand; June, 97¾@97¾c.; July, 96¾@97¾c.; August, 94¼@95¾c.; September, 94¼@95c.; December, 95@97 1-16c.; May, $1.00¾c.

Barley—Dull; Canadian, 60@73¾c.

Corn—No. 2 dull, ¼c. lower and easy; No. 2, 41¼@41½c.; steamer mixed, 40¾@41¼c.

Oats—No. 2 quiet and easier; state, 34@43c.; western, 33@42c.

Beef—Strong; plate, $7.75@8; extra mess, $7.25@7.50.

Pork—Quiet, easy; mess, $13.25@14.25; extra prime, $11.

Lard—Easy and dull; steam rendered, $6.45.

Eggs—Firm and quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 14c.; western, 13½@13¾c.; southwestern, 13@13¾c.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Oil opened at 89¼c. and closed at 93¾c.

PITTSBURG, May 19.—Market opened at 87¾c., advanced to 90¾c., and at noon 90¼c. was bid.

A WEDDING OUTFIT for $200

A VALUABLE ARTICLE IN THE MAY NUMBER OF

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

OTHER FEATURES TO BE FOUND IN THIS ISSUE ARE

OUTDOOR SPRING TOILETTES.
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A Stylish Spring Toilette.
What Parasols will be Carried.
Three Stylish Spring Hats.
The Season's Traveling Cloaks.
New Clothes for Children.
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 11, 1890.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m		
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m		
"	"	Montandon	5 36 a m		
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m		
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m		
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m		
"	"	Renovo	8 55 a m		
"	arr at	Erie	4 05 p m		

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	New York	12 15 a m		
"	"	Philadelphia	4 30 a m		
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m		
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m		
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m		
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 05 p m		

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	New York	6 20 a m		
"	"	Philadelphia	8 50 a m		
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15a m		
"	"	Montandon	2 05 a m		
"	arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m		
"	"	Lock Haven	4 15 p m		
"	"	Renovo	5 15 p m		
"	"	Kane	9 25 p m		
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 40 p m		
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m		
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m		
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m		
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m		
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m		
WMSPORT EXP	leaves	Philadelphia	4 25 p m		
"	"	Harrisburg	7 30 p m		
"	"	Montandon	9 34 p m		
"	arrives at	Williamsport	10 30 p m		

Sunday Train.—Williamsport express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m		
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m		
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m		
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m		
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m		
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m		
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m		
"	"	Renovo	10 15 a m		
"	"	Lock Haven	11 10 a m		
"	"	Williamsport	12 15 p m		
"	"	Montandon	1 14 p m		
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m		
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m		
RENOVO ACN	leaves	Renovo	4 30 p m		
"	"	Lock Haven	5 35 p m		
"	"	Williamsport	6 40 p m		
"	"	Montandon	7 42 p m		
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45 p m		
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m		

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	3 00 p m		
"	"	Renovo	10 30 p m		
"	"	Lock Haven	11 25 p m		
"	"	Williamsport	12 25 a m		
"	"	Montandon	1 29 a m		
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 22 a m		
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 a m		

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP	leaves	Williamsport	1 30 a m		
"	"	Montandon	2 30 a m		
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m		
"	"	Philadelphia	10 20 a m		

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	P. M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 55
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 45
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 51	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 59	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 08	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 16	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 22	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 30	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 37	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 42	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 46	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 51	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 04	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 10	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

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W. H. Worthington, Ed. New South, New York.
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NOTICE OF APPEALS FROM ANNUAL Assessment of 1890.—Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Centre county, that the County Commissioners will hear and determine Appeals, at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, for the respective districts as follows:

For Howard, Curtin and Liberty townships and Howard Boro, Tuesday, May 27.

For Marion, Walker and Boggs townships and Milesburg Boro, on Wednesday, May 28.

For Union Burnside and Snow Shoe townships and Unionville Boro, on Thursday, May 29.

For Rush, Taylor, Huston and Worth townships and Philipsburg Boro, on Monday, June 5.

For Harris, College, Ferguson and Halfmoon townships, on Tuesday, June 3.

For Potter and Gregg townships and Centre Hall Boro, on Wednesday, June 4.

For Miles, Penn and Haines townships and Millheim Boro, on Thursday, June 5.

For Benner, Patton and Spring townships, Friday, June 6.

For Bellefonte Boro, on Tuesday, June 10.

The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The assessors of the several districts will be present with the Board of County Commissioners on the day of said appeals for their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves agrieved.

Assessors will bring all books and papers they have to the Appeals.

J. C. HENDERSON,
JOHN D. DECKER,
M. S. FIEDLER,
Commissioners.

Attest: J. B. Strohm, Clerk.
Bellefonte, March 7, 1890.

— The REPORTER and the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph one year free to a new subscriber, clubing with a present subscriber. The two papers for $1.50 a year in advance to each. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8 page weekly contains all the telegraphic news, full market reports and other choice reading. Two papers for the price of one. Send in your name early and make sure of this splendid offer

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Ascension of Christ."

TEXT: *"Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in."*—Ps. xxiv., 7.

In olden times when a great conqueror returned from victorious war, the people in wild transport would take hold of the gates of the city and lift them from their hinges, as much as to say "This city needs no more gates to defend it since this conqueror has got home. Off from the hinges with the gates!" David, who was the poet of poets, foretells in his own way the triumphal entrance of Christ into heaven after His victory over sin and death and hell. It was as if the celestial inhabitants had said: "Here He comes! Make way for Him! Push back the bolts of diamond! Take hold of the doors of pearl and hoist them from their hinges of gold! Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in."

Among the mountains of Palestine no one is more uplifting than Mount Olivet. It was the peroration of our Lord's ministry. On the roof of a house in Jerusalem I asked, "Which is Olivet?" and the first glance transfixed me. But how shall I describe my emotions, when near the close of a journey, in which we had for two nights encamped amid the shattered masonry of old Jericho, and tasted of the acrid waters of the Dead Sea, that crystal sarcophagus of the buried cities of the plain, and waded down into the deep and swift Jordan to baptize a man, and visited the ruins of the house of Mary and Martha and Lazarus, we found ourselves in stirrups and on horse, lathered with the long and difficult way, ascending Mount Olivet? Oh, that solemn and suggestive ridge! It is a limestone hill, a mile in length, and 300 feet high, and 2700 feet above the level of the sea. Over it King David fled with a broken heart. Over it Pompey led his devastating hosts. Here the famous Tenth Legion built their batteries in besiegement. The Garden of Gethsemane weeps at the foot of it. Along the base of this hill flashed the lanterns and torches of those who came to arrest Jesus. From the trees on this hill the bougas were torn off and thrown into the path of Christ's triumphal procession. Up and down that road Jesus had walked twice a day from Bethany to Jerusalem, and from Jerusalem to Bethany. There, again and again, He had taught His disciples. Half way up this mount He uttered His lamentation: "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem!" From its height Jesus took flight homeward when He had finished His earthly mission. There is nothing more for Him to do. A sacrifice was needed to make peace between the recreant earth and the outraged heaven, and He had offered it. Death needed to be conquered, and He had put His resurrection foot upon it. The thirty-three years of voluntary exile had ended. The grandest, tenderest, mightiest good-by ever heard was now to be uttered.

On Mount Olivet Jesus stands in a group of Galilee fishermen. They had been together in many scenes of sadness and persecution and had been the more endeared by that brotherhood of suffering. They had expected Him to stay until the day of coronation when He would take the earthly throne and wave a scepter mightier, and rule a dominion wider than any Pharoah than any David, than any Cæsar. But now all these anticipations collapse. Christ has given His last advice. He has offered His last sympathy. He has spoken His last word. His hands are spread apart as one is apt to do when he pronounces a benediction, when suddenly the strongest and most stupendous law of all worlds is shattered. It is the law which, since the worlds were created, hold them together. It is the law which holds everything to the earth, or temporarily hurled from earth, returns it; the law which keeps the planets whirling around our sun, and our solar system whirling around other systems, and all the systems whirling around the throne of God—the law of gravitation. That law is suspended, or relaxed, or broken, to let the body of Jesus go. That law had laid hold of Him thirty-three years before, when He descended. It had relaxed its grip of Him but once, and that when it declined to sink Him from the top of the waves on Lake Galilee, on which He walked, to the bottom of the lake. That law of gravitation must now give way to Him who made the law. It may hold the other stars, but it cannot longer hold the Morning Star of the Redemption. It may hold the noonday sun, but it cannot hold the Sun of Righteousness. The fingers of that law are about to open to let go the most illustrious Being the world has ever seen, and whom it had worst maltreated. The strongest law of nature which philosophers ever weighed or measured must at last give way. It will break between the rock of Olivet and the heel of Christ's foot. Watch it, all ye disciples! Watch it, all the earth! Watch it, all the heavens! Christ about to leave this planet. How? His friends will not consent to have Him go. His enemies catching Him would only attempt by another Calvary to put Him into some other tomb. I will tell you how. The chain of the most tremendous natural law is unlinked. The sacred foot of our Lord and the limestone rock part, and part forever.

Leaning back, and with pallid cheek and uplifted eyes, the disciples see their Lord rising from the solid earth. Then, rushing forward, they would grasp His feet to hold Him fast, but they are out of reach and it is too late to detain Him. Higher than the tops of the fig trees from which they had plucked the fruit. Higher than the olive trees that shaded the mount. Higher until He is within sight of the Bethlehem where He was born, and the Jordan where He was baptized, and the Golgotha where He was slain. Higher, until on stairs of fleecy cloud He steps. Higher, until into a sky bluer than the lake that could not sink Him, He disappears into a sea of glory whose billowing splendors hide Him. The fishermen watch and watch, wondering if the law of nature will not reassert itself and He shall in a few moments come back again, and they shall see Him descending, first His scarred feet coming in sight, then the scarred side, then the scarred brow, and they may take again His scarred hand. But the moments pass by and the hours, and no reappearance. Gone out of sight of earth, out come within sight of heaven. And rising still, not welcomed by one angelic choir like those who one Christmas night escorted Him down, but all heaven turns out to greet Him home, and the temples have especial anthem, and the palaces especial banquet, and the streets especial throngs; and all along the line to the foot of the throne, for years vacated but now again to be taken, there are arches lifted, and banners waved, and trumpets sounded, and doxologies chanted, and coronets cast down.

> The angels throng'd His chariot wheels,
> And bore Him to His throne;
> Then swept their golden harps and sung
> "The glorious work is done."

It was the greatest day in heaven! As He goes up the steps of the throne that thirty-three years before He abdicated for our advantage, there rises from all the hosts of heaven a shout, saintly, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic. "Hallelujah! Amen!"

> O garden of olives, thou dear honored spot,
> The fame of thy glory shall ne'er be forgot.

No wonder that for at least fourteen hundred years the churches have, forty days after Easter, kept Ascension Day; for the lessons are most inspiring and glorious. It takes much of the uncertainty out of the idea of heaven, when from Olivet we see human nature ascending. The same body that rose from Joseph's tomb ascended from Mount Olivet. Our human nature is in heaven to-day. Just as they had seen Christ for forty days, He ascended, head, face, shoulders, hands, feet and the entire human organism. Humanity ascended! Ah, how closely that keeps Christ in sympathy with those who are still in the struggle! Ascended scars, face scars, hand scars, foot scars, shoulder scars. That will keep Him in accord with all the suffering, with all the weary, with all the imposed upon. No more is He a spirit now than a body, no more of heaven than earth. Those of the celestial inhabitants who never saw our world now walk around Him and learn from His physical contour something of what our race will be when, in the resurrection, heaven will have uncounted bodies as well as uncounted spirits. On Ascension Day He lifted Himself through the atmosphere of Palestine, until, amid the immensities, He disappeared. He was the only being the world ever saw who could lift Himself; surely if He could lift Himself He can do the lesser deed of lifting us.

> No star goes down but climbs another sky,
> No sun sets here except to rise on high.

Christ leads us all the way; through the birth hour, for He was born in Bethlehem; through boyhood, for He passed it in Nazareth; through injustices, for He endured the outrages of Pilate's court room; through death, for He suffered it on Calvary; through the sepulchre, for He lay three days within its darkened walls; through resurrection, for the solid masonry gave way on the first Easter morning; through ascension, for Mount Olivet watched Him as He climbed the skies; through the shining gates, for He entered them amid magnificent acclaim. And here is a gratifying consideration that you never thought of. We will see our Lord just as He looked on earth. As He rose from the tomb He ascended from Mount Olivet. We shall see Him as He looked on the road to Emmaus, as He appeared in the upper room in Jerusalem, as He was that lay of valedictory on the ridge from which He swung into the skies. How much we will want to see Him.

I was reading of a man born blind. He was married to one who took care of him all those years of darkness. A surgeon said to him, "I can remove that blindness," and so he did. His sight given him, a rose was handed to the man who never before had seen a rose and he was in admiration of it, and his family whom he had never seen before now appeared to him, and he was in tears of rapture, when he suddenly cried out: "I ought first to have asked to see the one who cured me; show me the doctor." When from our eyes the scales of earth shall fall, and we have our first vision of heaven, our first cry ought not to be, "Where are my loved ones?" Our first cry ought to be, "Where is Christ, who made all this possible? Show me the doctor!" Glory be to God for ascended humanity! Could we realize it, and that it is all in sympathy for us, we would have as cool a courage in the conflict of this life as had Charles the Twelfth when he was dictating dispatches to his secretary, and a bombshell fell into the room, and the secretary dropped his pen and attempted flight. Charles said to him "Go on with your writing! What has the bombshell to do with the letter I am dictating?" If the ascended Christ be on our side, nothing should disturb us.

> Our fellow sufferer yet retains
> A fellow feeling in our pains,
> And still remembers, in the skies,
> His tears, His agonies, and cries.

I am so glad that Christ broke the natural law of gravitation when He shook off from His feet the clutch of Mount Olivet. People talk as though cold, iron, unsympathetic, natural law controled everything. The reign of law is a majestic thing, but the God who made it has a right to break it, and again and again has broken it, and again and again will break it. A law is only God's way of doing things, and if He chooses to do them some other way He has a right to do so. A law is not strong enough to shackle the Almighty. Christ broke botanical law when, one Monday morning in March, on the way from Bethany to Jerusalem, by a few words He turned a full leaved fig tree into a lifeless stick. He broke ichthyological law when, without any natural inducement, He swung a great school of fish into a part of Lake Tiberias, where the fishermen had cast their nets for eight or ten hours without the capture of a minnow and by making a fish help pay the tax by yielding from its mouth a Roman stater. Christ broke the law of storms by compelling, with a word, the angered sea to hush its frenzy, and the winds to quit their bellowing. He broke zoological law when He made the devils possess the swine of Gadara. He broke the law of economics when He made enough bread for five thousand people out of five biscuits that would not ordinarily have been enough for ten of the hungry. He broke intellectual law when, by a word He silenced a maniac in placidity. He broke physiological law when, by a touch, He straightened a woman who for eighteen years had been bent almost double, and when He put spring into the foot of inhumated Lazarus, and when, without medicine, He gave the dying girl back in health to the Syro-Phœnician mother, and when He made the palatial home of the nobleman resound again with the laughter of his restored boy, and when, without knife or battery, He set cataracted eyes to seeing again, and the drum of deaf ears to vibrating again, and the nerves of paralyzed arms to thrilling again, and then when in leaving the earth He defied all atmospheric law and physiological law, and that law which has in it withes and cables and girders enough to hold the universe, the law of gravitation.

The Christ who proved Himself on so many occasions, and especially the last, superior to law, still lives; and every day, in answer to prayer for the good of the world, He is overriding the law. Blessed be God that we are not the subjects of blind fatality, but of a sympathizing divinity. Have you never seen a typhoid fever break, or a storm suddenly quiet, or a ship a beam's end right itself, or a fog lift, or a parched sky break in showers, or a perplexity disentangled, or the inconsolable take solace, or the wayward reform at the call of prayer? I have seen it, multitudes have seen it. You have, if you have been willing to see it. Deride not the faith cure. Because impostors attempt it is nothing against good men whom God hath honored with marvelous restorations. Pronounce nothing impossible to prayer and trust. Because you and I cannot effect it is no reason why others may not. By the same argument I could prove that Raphael never painted a Madonna, and that Mendelssohn never wrote an oratorio, and that Phidias never chiseled a statue. Because we cannot accomplish it ourselves, we are not to conclude that others may not. There are in immensity great ranges of mists which have proved, under closer telescopic scrutiny, to be the store house of worlds, and I do not know but from that passage in James, which to some of us is yet misty and dim, there may roll out a new heaven and a new earth: "The prayer of faith shall save the sick." The faith cures may, in this war against disease, be only skirmishing before a general engagement, in which all the maladies of earth shall be routed. Surely allopathy and homœopathy and hydropathy and eclecticism need re-enforcement from somewhere. Why not from the faith and prayer of the consecrated? The mightiest school of medicine may yet be the school of Christ. I do not know but that diseases now by all schools pronounced incurable may give way under Gospel bombardment. I do not know but that the day may come when faith and prayer shall raise the dead. Strauss and Woolston and Spinoza and Hume and Schleiermacher rejected the miracles of the far past. I do not propose to be like them and reject the miracles of the far future. This I know—the Christ of Ascension Day is mightier than any natural laws, for on the day of which I speak He trampled down the strongest of them all. Law is mighty, but He who made it is mightier. Drive out fatalism from your theology, and give grace the throne.

Standing to-day on the Ascension peak of Mount Olivet I am also gladdened at the closing gesture, the last gesture Christ ever made. "He lifted up His hands and blessed them," says the inspired account of our Lord's departure. I am so glad He lifted up His hands. Gestures are often more significant than words, attitudes than arguments. Christ had made a gesture of contempt when with His finger He wrote on the ground; gesture of repulsion when He said: "Get thee behind me, Satan;" gesture of condemnation when He said: "Woe unto you, Pharisees and hypocrites. But His last gesture, His Olivetic gesture, is a gesture of benediction. He lifted up His hands and blessed them. His arms are extended, and the palms of His hands turned downward, and so He dropped benediction upon Olivet, benediction upon Palestine, benediction upon all the earth.

The cruel world took Him in at the start in a cradle of straw, and at last thrust Him out with the point of the spear; but benediction! Ascending until, beneath, He saw on one side the Bethlehem where they put Him among the cattle, and Calvary on the other side, where they put Him among the thieves. As far as the excited and intensified vision of the group on Olivet could see Him, and after He was so far up they could no longer hear His words, they saw the gesture of the outspread hands, the benediction. And that is His attitude to-day, His benediction upon the world's climates, and they are changing, and will keep on changing until the atmosphere shall be a commingling of October and June. Benediction upon the deserts till they whiten with lily, and blush with rose, and yellow with cowslip, and emerald with grass. Benediction upon governments till they become more just and humane. Benediction upon nations till they kneel in prayer. Benediction upon the whole earth until every mountain is an Olive of consecration, and every lake a Galilee on whose mosaic of crystal, and opal, and sapphire divine splendors shall walk.

Oh, take the benediction of His pardon, sinners young and sinners old, sinners moderate and sinners abandoned. Take the benediction of His comfort, all ye broken hearted under bereavement and privation and myriad woes. Take His benediction, all ye sick beds, whether under acute spasms of pain or in long protracted invalidism. For orphanage, and childlessness, and widowhood a benediction. For cradles and trundle beds and rocking chairs of octogenarians, a benediction. For life and for death, for time and for eternity, for earth and for heaven, a benediction. Sublimest gesture ever made, the last gesture of our ascending Lord. "And He lifted up His hands and blessed them."

Is our attitude the same? Is it the clenched fist or the open palm? Is it wrath or is it kindness? Is it diabolism or Christism? God give us the grace of the open palm, open upward to get the benediction, open downward to pronounce a benediction. A lady was passing along a street and suddenly ran against a ragged boy, and she said: "I beg your pardon, my boy. I did not mean to run against you; I am very sorry." And the boy took off the piece of a cap he had upon his head and said: "You have my pardin, lady, and you may run agin me and knock me clear down; I won't care." And turning to a comrade he said: "That nearly took me off my feet. Nobody ever asked my parding before." Kindness! Kindness! Fill the world with it. There has always been too much of disregard of others. Illustrated in 1630, in England, when 95,000 acres of marshes were drained for health and for crop raising, and the sportsmen destroyed the drainage works because they wanted to keep the marshes for hunting ground, where they could shoot wild ducks.

The same selfishness in all ages. Oh, for kindness that would make our life a symphony suggestive of one of the ancient banquets where everything was set to music; the plates brought in and removed to the sound of music, the motions of the carvers keeping time with the music, the conversation lifting and propping with the rising and falling of the music. But, instead of the music of an earthly orchestra, it would be the music of a heavenly charm, our words the music of kind thoughts, our steps the music of helpful deeds, our smile the music of encouraging looks, our youth and old age the first and last bars of music conducted by the pierced hand that was opened in love and spread downward in benediction on Olivetic heights on Ascension Day.

> By a new way none ever trod
> Christ mounted to the throne of God.

Smuggling Opium.

H. B. Morse, of Chicago, has been an official in the Chinese Customs Service nearly twenty years. He tells some interesting facts about the opium traffic.

"All the opium that comes to this country from China," said he, "is sent from Hong Kong, which is a free port of entry. While a vast quantity of opium is raised in China, no accurate estimate has ever been made. Each year India sends 10,000,000 pounds of the drug to China and about 1,000,000 pounds are imported from Persia. This is the raw drug which is boiled in Hong Kong.

"While the Chinese laws against opium smuggling are more stringent than those of this country, the Hong Kong smugglers get lots of opium into other Chinese ports. The most common method is to put up the drug in tins and throw the boxes overboard in the rivers before reaching port. The packages are tied to weights and anchored to floating rafts of bamboo. Then the bamboo floats are picked up by the smugglers and the opium taken ashore.

"Rich and powerful are the Hong Kong smugglers. They are organized in large bands, with almost perfect methods of operation. If the drug is taken over the mountains, armed bands are employed to transport it. We have Chinese troops in the Customs Department and sharp fights between the soldiers and smugglers are of frequent occurrence."—*New York Telegram.*

Uncle Sam as an Undertaker.

An officer of the United States army who dies is entitled to $75 for his funeral expenses, a private gets $10, and a non-commissioned officer $15. On the death of a naval officer at a foreign station an amount not exceeding one month's sea pay is granted for this purpose. If he dies in this country he gets nothing. But these are by no means all the people whose burial expenses the nation pays. Any man who has been a soldier in the late war, honorably discharged, who dies within the limits of the District of Columbia—whether or not he is in good standing with the Grand Army—has a right by law to $50 for the liquidation of his undertaker's bill. The other day a very interesting case arose in relation to the payment of this $50 to an old soldier who was so unfortunate as to fall down dead close to the District line—so close, indeed, that it could not be settled offhand whether he had died inside or outside. It was a question of $50, which nobody could legally pay for the Government unless proof was conclusive, and so surveyors were sent out from the corps of engineers to determine the point. They found that the man had died fifty feet outside the line—an expense of $1 a foot to his surviving relatives.—*Washington Star.*

A Census of the Buffaloes.

An old Wyoming hunter estimates that there are not over 500 buffaloes on the globe now. There are less than 100 wild bisons, about 200 in captivity and 200 in Yellowstone Park. Nearly all of the wild ones have been located. Twenty-five are known to be in Texas, 20 in Colorado, 26 in Wyoming and Montana, and 15 in Dakota. The big herd said to be in the British possessions is but a myth.

THE ELDER BOOTH'S WAYS.

Olive Logan Relates Some Experience With the Great Tragedian.

Olive Logan, in her racy volume concerning women and theatres, recalls some incidents in the career of the elder Booth.

"Strangely enough," says the observant Olive, "Mr. Booth's artistic powers were as strong when he was intoxicated as when he was quite sober. Many aver that his sober Richard was a tame and puerile thing compared to the noisy Richard of perhaps of a hundred cups.

"When I was a little girl Booth was once playing in conjunction with my sister in Memphis, and she sent me one night to deliver some message to him on the stage.

"The curtain had not yet risen, but I found Mr. Booth standing at the back of the stage, inside the tomb of the Capulets, for then once unoccupied by any defunct member of that illustrious house.

"I approached him timidly and delivered my message; whereupon, starting up with the graceful spring of a tiger disturbed, he hissed out:

> "Avaunt! and quit my sight! Let the earth hide thee!
> Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold;
> Thou hast no speculation in those eyes
> Which thou dost glare with!

"Any one who has seen Booth and remembers the terrible intensity of his voice, the wonderful crescendo which he placed on the word *gla-a a-re!* in this sentence will not be surprised to learn that a weak, sickly girl should have toppled straight over in a dead swoon at hearing it so unexpectedly and unjustly addressed to herself in the semi-darkness of the Capulet tomb.

"It is needless to say that the great tragedian was intoxicated.

"On this occasion, after I had been discovered, and a couch had been extemporized for me in my sister's dressing room, I remember hearing such peals on peals of applause for his acting that I lay there in agonized fear that he would add further to my distress by playing so well that the audience would tear the house down in their enthusiasm.

"The next time I saw Booth he was playing with Jean Davenport (Lander). The piece was 'The Apostate,' and on this occasion I formed one of the audience.

"The reader who is familiar with this play will remember where Alvarez gives Florinda to Hemeya, who, receiving her with applause, exclaims: "Who now shall part us?"

"At this moment on strode the terrible Pescara and roared the one word "I!"

"Booth was intoxicated again, and his whole bearing so reminded me of the previous occasion when he had given me a fright from which I had not yet fully recovered, that, forgetting decorum and every thing else, I started up from my seat and rushed pell-mell out of the theater.

"On several occasions I saw Edwin Booth, a tall, slender boy, who seemed all eyes, standing behind the scenes, intently watching his father's performances, and I remember wondering if the little boy's father ever frightened him as he had frightened me."

Infantile Dont's.

Even the baby is the victim of reform. Methods employed twenty years ago are intolerable in the nursery of to-day.

The infantile dont's are almost as numerous as the etiquettical negatives.

Among the approved are:

Don't rock the baby.

Don't let him sleep in a warm room.

Don't let him sleep with his head under the cover.

Don't let him sleep with his mouth open.

Don't "pat" him to sleep.

Don't try to make him sleep if he is not sleepy.

Don't let him nap in the afternoon.

Don't let him be kissed.

Don't let him wear any garment that is tight enough to bind his throat, arms, waist or wrists.

Don't have ball buttons on the back of his dress.

Don't have clumsy sashes on the back of his dress.

Don't cool his food by blowing it.

Don't feed him with a tablespoon.

Don't use a tube nursing bottle.

Don't change the milk you started with.

Don't bathe him in hot or cold water.

Don't bathe him more than three times a week.

Don't allow a comb to touch his head.

Don't let him eat at the family table.

The Way of the World.

Only a few years ago the country rang with the praise of Miss Kate Shelley, of Moingona, Iowa, who crossed a swollen stream in the dark, at a great risk to herself and in the midst of a howling storm, to save a passenger train, for a bridge had been swept away by a torrent. Poems were written on the episode, pictures appeared in the illustrated papers, and innumerable paragraphs were written about the heroine. It is said that she saved the railroad company $50,000 or more in property, to say nothing about what they might have had to pay for lives lost and passengers injured. To-day Miss Shelley is the sole support of a widowed mother and three small children, and they are living in a heavily mortgaged home which is their only property. Three years ago she risked her life for others, and her reward is chiefly the consciousness of a brave and successful deed. The railroad company gave her a small reward, less than the value of one of the cars which she saved, and the passengers, whose lives she preserved by her act, have entirely forgotten her.

APPEARANCES were Deceitful.—Miss Teehee (fishing for a compliment)—Do you think I am so very old?

Mr. Blundering (anxious to please)—No, indeed! You are not half so old as you look.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1890.

The Mission of the Seventy.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 10 : 1, 16. Memory verses, 8-11.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.*—John 4 : 42.

LESSON TOPIC: *Qualifying His Messengers.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Equipped for their Mission, vs. 1-4.
2. Prosecuting their Mission, vs. 5-11.
3. Defended in their Mission, vs. 12-16.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you.*—Luke 10 : 11.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 10 : 1-16. Qualifying his messengers.
T.—Luke 10 : 17-24. Return of the messengers.
W.—Matt. 10 : 1-15. The twelve sent forth.
T.—Matt. 10 : 16-42. The twelve instructed.
F.—Mark 6 : 7-13. Mark's account of the twelve.
S.—Luke 9 : 1-16. Luke's account of the twelve.
S.—Mark 16 : 14-20. The final commission.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. EQUIPPED FOR THEIR MISSION.

I. Appointed by the Lord:
The Lord appointed seventy others, and sent them (1).
These....Jesus sent forth, and charged them (Matt. 10 : 5).
He....began to send them forth by two and two (Mark 6 : 7).
Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel (Mark 16 : 15).
He sent them forth to preach the kingdom of God (Luke 9 : 2).

II. Encouraged by the Lord:
The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few (2).
He that endureth to the end, the same shall be saved (Matt. 10 : 22).
Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end (Matt. 28 : 20).
It is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom (Luke 12 : 32).
Greater works than these shall he do (John 14 : 12).

III. Instructed by the Lord:
Go your ways....Carry no purse: ....salute no man (3, 4).
As ye go, preach (Matt. 10: 7).
Be ye....wise as serpents, and harmless as doves (Matt. 10: 16).
Teaching them to observe all things (Matt. 28: 20).
Sell that ye have, and give alms (Luke 12: 33).

1. "The Lord appointed seventy others, and sent them two and two." (1) The Lord; (2) The seventy; (3) The twos.—(1) The appointing power; (2) The appointed laborers; (3) The appointed work.
2. "The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few." (1) The great harvest; (2) The few laborers.—(1) Broad fields; (2) Abundant crops; (3) Ripened grain; (4) Few laborers.
3. "Pray ye therefore." (1) Obligations to prayer; (2) Motives to prayer; (3) Objects of prayer.

II. PROSECUTING THEIR MISSION.

I. Salutation:
First say, Peace be to this house (5).
As ye enter into the house, salute it (Matt. 10: 12).
He....saith unto them, Peace be unto you (Luke 24: 36).
Grace to you and peace be multiplied (1 Pet. 1: 2).
Peace be unto you all that are in Christ (1 Pet. 5: 14).

II. Ministration:
Heal the sick,....and say,....The kingdom....is come (9).
Heal the sick, raise the dead, cleanse the lepers (Matt. 10: 8).
They went out, and preached....And they cast out many devils (Mark 6: 12, 13).
They went forth, and preached everywhere (Mark 16: 20).
They therefore....went about preaching the word (Acts 8: 4).

III. Rebuke.
Even the dust from your city....we do wipe off against you (11).
As ye go forth,....shake off the dust of your feet (Matt. 10: 14).
Shake off the dust....for a testimony unto them (Mark 6: 11).
They shook off the dust of their feet against them (Acts 13: 51).
He shook out his raiment....and he departed thence (Acts 18: 6, 7).

1. "First say, Peace be to this house." (1) An opening salutation; (2) A peaceful message; (3) A household benediction.—(1) Servants of the Prince of Peace; (2) Messages in the interests of peace.
2. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." (1) Laborers for Christ; (2) Compensations from men.
3. "The kingdom of God is come nigh." (1) The kingdom of God; (2) The opportunity of men.—The kingdom (1) From God; (2) Through Christ; (3) For men.

III. DEFENDED IN THEIR MISSION.

I. Their Opponents Condemned:
It shall be more tolerable in that day for Sodom (12).
Their sin is very grievous (Gen. 18: 20).
We will destroy this place (Gen. 19: 13).
It shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon,....than for you (Luke 10: 14).
To whom they commit much, of him will they ask the more (Luke 12: 48).

II. Their Hearers Honored:
He that heareth you heareth me (16).
He that receiveth you receiveth me (Matt. 10: 40).
As ye did it unto one of these,....ye did it unto me (Matt. 25: 40).
My sheep hear my voice, and they follow me (John 10: 27).
He that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me (John 13: 20).

III. Their Rejectors Dishonored:
He that rejecteth you rejecteth me (16).
Your murmurings are not against us, but against the Lord (Exod. 16: 8).
They have not rejected thee, but.... me (1 Sam. 8: 7).
As ye did it not unto one of these,.... not unto me (Matt. 25: 45).
He that rejecteth me rejecteth him that sent me (Luke 10: 16).

1. "It shall be more tolerable in that day for Sodom." (1) A day of reckoning; (2) A fearful doom; (3) A doom more fearful.
2. "They would have repented long ago, sitting in sackcloth and ashes." (1) Inducements to repentance; (2) Tokens of repentance; (3) Hindrances to repentance.
3. "He that heareth you heareth me." (1) Hearing the disciples; (2) Hearing the Lord; (3) Hearing the Father.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE TWELVE AND THE SEVENTY.

Two distinct companies (Matt. 10 : 5 ; Luke 10 : 1).
The twelve designated by name (Matt. 10 : 2-4).
The twelve called apostles (Luke 6 : 13; 22 : 14).
Both met similar necessities (Matt. 9 : 36-38; Luke 10 : 2).
Both were similarly equipped (Matt. 10 : 9, 10; Luke 10 : 4).
Both were similarly instructed (Matt. 10 : 11-14 ; Luke 10 : 5-9).
Both were similarly warned (Matt. 10 : 16 ; Luke 10 : 3).
Both were similarly encouraged (Matt. 10 : 14, 15 ; Luke 10 : 10-15).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—On descending from the Mount of Transfiguration, a demoniac boy was healed (Luke 9 : 37-43; Matt. 17 : 14-21; Mark 9 : 14-29). During the journey "through Galilee" (Mark) which followed, our Lord again predicted his death (Luke 9 : 43-45; Matt. 17 : 22, 23; Mark 9 : 30-32). Reaching Capernaum, the tribute money is miraculously provided (Matt. 17 : 24-27). A contention as to who was greatest arose among the disciples by the way, which was rebuked by our Lord (Luke 9 : 46-50; Matt. 18 : 1-35 ; Mark 9 : 33-50), Matthew giving a detailed report of the discourse, while Mark and Luke insert an incident about one whom the disciples rebuked for casting out demons without following with them.

At this point Matthew and Mark close their account of the Galilean ministry, passing over nearly six months without notice. Luke and John, on the other hand, are very full in their reports of this period. Yet their narratives nowhere certainly coincide. Hence arises the most difficult problem in harmonizing the accounts. Luke (Luke 9 : 51) seems to regard the history from this point as a single journey to Jerusalem to death, while John distinctly notes several visits to Jerusalem. To arrange the several events is difficult. So far as the present lesson is concerned, the main question is: Was the sending out of the seventy before or after the visit to Jerusalem at the feast of tabernacles? (John 7.) Robinson places it before, making the return somewhere near Jerusalem shortly after the feast of tabernacles. Andrews, however, thinks that visit to Jerusalem was in secret and that our Lord returned to Galilee after that feast (at which time he places the healing of the blind man, John 9 to 10 : 21). He regards Luke 9 : 51 as referring to the subsequent journey, and the sending out of the seventy as occurring on the way. The incident in verses 52-56 belongs to this journey, wherever it is placed; but verses 57-62 resemble what occurred on the day when the discourse in parables was uttered. At all events, the ministry in Galilee was closed when the seventy were sent out. The disciples had learned of their Master's person and mission, and a more formal announcement respecting him could be made. Other views of the order have been suggested, but these two are the leading ones.

PLACE.—On the road from Galilee to Jerusalem, probably skirting Samaria.

TIME.—According to Robinson, in October, 782; that is, A. D. 29. According to Andrews, in November of the same year.

PERSONS.—Our Lord; seventy of his disciples.

INCIDENTS.—The seventy are sent out two and two, to precede our Lord. The instructions given are: prayer for laborers; make no provision for the journey; enter a house and salute it; if received, remain there; if received in a place, heal and teach; if rejected, signify it by shaking off the dust. The fearful penalty of rejection is set forth.

Ancient Egyptian Stockings.

These curious stockings are knitted in a very clever manner, and the material, fine wool of sheep, that might once have been white, is now brown with age. The needles with which the work was done must have been a little thicker than we should choose for the same purpose, and the knitting is loose and elastic. The stocking is begun just as we make the design, only in the simplest manner, with single thread; but in the continuation of the work it is not simply plain, but fanciful. The usual border of the stocking, which prevents the rolling up of the work, is narrow, consisting of a row of turned up loops; and the circle, the nicely shaped heel, which is a little different from our method, show a very skilful hand.

But in the point of the stocking there is a characteristic difference between the Egyptian stockings and modern socks. While ours end in a rounded point, the Egyptian stockings run out in two large tubes of equal width, like the fingers of a glove. This strange shape is made to suit the sandals, which are furnished with a strap fastened about the middle of the sandal, and as the strap had to be laid over the stocking, the division is needed.—*Ex.*

"Now, children," said the good man, "I have told you where the good boys go and where the bad boys go. Which would you choose?"

"Please, sir, I'd rather go to the circus," answered the little fellow in the back seat.

A LITTLE girl, feeling a sharp pain in her neck, was told that it was "a stitch in her neck." "Why, she exclaimed, with a terrified look, "are our heads sewed on?"

FARM NOTES.

CORN AND POTATO STUBBLE.—The preparation of stubble ground for planting or sowing is an important labor at this season. An Eastern contemporary very pertinently says that were it not for corn butts, which are in the way unless ploughed under, many farmers would hardly think of ploughing corn-stubble to fit it for Spring crops. Where ground is full of large weeds it would still be necessary to plough to get them out of the way. In fact, pretty deep ploughing is needed to get the butts of last year's corn under far enough so that the harrow or drill will not drag them up to the surface. Harrowing the field as soon as frost is out of the ground will pull up most of them, and repeating the process usually makes a mellow and but little rougher seed bed than will be secured after a great deal more labor by the usual method. Roll the ground afterward, and most of the stubs will be pressed into the soil so as not to be in the way in harvesting. If it be thought important to get the butts out of the way entirely they may be raked together after being dragged loose, and burned, at less cost than would be required to plough them under. With potato stubble there is still less need for ploughing. Dead potato tops may be burned on the ground where they have lain, or in most cases will break up by handling, so that they will not be in the way. Most of their mineral matter has been leached into the soil during the winter.

TREATMENT OF FRUIT TREES AND VINES SUBJECT TO FUNGUS DISEASE.—Such diseases as black knot, grape rot, etc., are due to the presence of a vegetable parasite (a fungus growth), which is the product of millions of invisible seeds, known as spores, which ripen on the trees and are blown in every direction by the winds. The difficulty of preventing the disease is the danger in using adequate remedies, some of which are injurious to the trees. The plum must battle not only with the parasitic enemy, but with the curculio as well, and these two difficulties have rendered plum growing very unprofitable in some sections. It is claimed that the outer texture of the bark of the German prune, Pond's seedling and Imperial gage plums render those varieties somewhat exempt from the attacks of black knot, but the well-known Damson, one of the most valuable of plums, is nearly always attacked.

ROOTS FOR STOCK.—Now that the planting season is here this is a pertinent subject for discussion, and we give the views and experience of Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, who thinks it pays to grow roots to feed stock. He says it needs a rich, mellow soil, well cultivated, so as to make a proper seed bed. Last year he grew a crop of about three-quarters of an acre of beets. Making liberal allowance for expenditures of all kinds, he finds the cost to have been $7.96 for 1,196 bushels of beets, or a cost of about seven cents a bushel. He prepares his land in the Fall so as to only require harrowing in the Spring, or does it in the Spring as soon as the ground can be worked. He puts in the seed by the middle of April because, if put in at a later time, the ground is liable to be so dry as to greatly delay germination. Last year the season was very wet, and so favorable to the growth of weeds that it made a great deal of hand-weeding necessary. In favorable seasons he has produced beets for four cents a bushel. Although friendly to silage, Prof. Roberts thinks it pays to raise roots. It certainly enables the farmer to give his stock a greater variety of very relishable food. The foregoing suggestions are commended to our readers as worthy of consideration at this season.

TREATING THE SOIL.—The spores are in the soil, and can be destroyed early in the season with the use of germicides. The experiments made on the black rot of grapes demonstrate that where measures have been taken to prevent the loss of the crop they have been effective, and the first work performed is the sprinkling of the soil with Bordeaux mixture, which is repeated every two weeks throughout the season. Treatment of trees and vines must be made also, but the beginning is with the soil, where the spores have spent the winter. Nor should the precautions cease on the harvesting of the crop, for the use of germicides should continue late in the season, while all diseased wood and fruit should be consumed. The liberal application of lime to the soil also largely assists in destroying the spores, but such a remedy should not be wholly relied upon.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the growing of carrots and parsnips is the slow germination of the seeds, which permits the young weeds to take possession of the ground before the carrots and parsnips appear. As the rows are thereby obliterated it is difficult to use the hoe. To obviate this sow radish seed in the rows with the seed of carrots and parsnips. As the radish will quickly appear the rows will be plainly seen, and can be worked. When the radishes are large enough they can be pulled out and used on the table.

Whenever a fertilizer is applied the benefits therefrom extend into the second, and, perhaps, third and fourth years. There are always some portions of the fertilizer that are insoluble, but which become available after the lapse of a year or more. As certain plants require particular plant foods, the second crop may be more benefitted by the fertilizer than the first, much depending on the composition of the fertilizer.

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

GOOD stock, good care and good shelter are essentials in poultry keeping.

UNITED ACTION NECESSARY.—While the farmer and fruit-grower should use all precautions to prevent the spread of black knot, yet he can do but little alone. To make plum-growing profitable there must be united action on the part of all fruit-growers in a neighborhood. Not only must all diseased wood be cut away, but every portion of it should be consigned to the flames and a careful watch kept over the trees in order to guard against a re-appearance of the parasite, the spores of which can only be destroyed by an entire season's work. Experienced fruit-growers claim that the black knot can be effectually destroyed in two years if the fruit-growers will unite for that purpose.

Various tests show that the cost of the production of milk differs greatly in cows, some cows producing milk at a cost of one-third that produced from others. The importance of using only the best cows is plainly shown by the differences in the cost. The yield of milk does not always give the true value of the animal. The only mode of determining the profit is to keep a record of the receipts and expenses of each cow.

MORE work on less land, and more product for the amount of work well done, must be the rule of the future.

CORN is excellent for old hogs in the last stages of preparation for the butcher, but a starving diet for pigs.

BRIGHTEN the eyes by bathing them in cold water, and always press them toward the nose when drying.

The Lady Next Door.

Mrs. W. envied the lady next door because she always seemed so well and happy. "She enjoys life and I don't," said the discontented woman. "How I would like to change places with her!" At last she made the acquaintance of the object of her envy, and this is what the lady told her: "Happy? Of course I am, for I enjoy perfect health. My dear Mrs. W., your face tells me why *you* are not happy. You are suffering from functional derangements. I was a martyr to female weaknesses for years, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured me, as it will you if you will try it. It is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case or price ($1.00) returned.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

CHRONIC croaking never got a man out of trouble or lifted a mortgage from a farm. Don't croak.

Common Sense.

If you dam up all the little streams you will have a flood. If you check the secretions of the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels you will have disease and death. That is the story in a nutshell. Remedies for indigestion, rheumatism, neauralgia, headaches, etc., are nonsense, they merely palliate. Open up the sluices, get rid of the waste, stimulate the healthy actions of the great organs of nutrition and excretion and purify the blood by the only known universal remedy of our fathers, St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, and all your disorders will vanish. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

A SHADE OF PINK CORAL is advantageously combined with green and also with brown.

Rheumatism originates in lactic acid in the blood, which settling in the joints causes the pains and aches of the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing the acidity of the blood, and giving it richness and vitality. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SILVER gray foxes have become remarkably plentiful in Connecticut. Half a dozen of them have been shot there this winter.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Propts. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

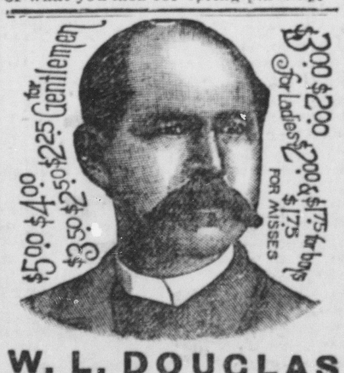
Low prices and cheap production must be made to go hand in hand.

Have you ever *tried* Dobbins' Electric Soap? It don't cost much for you to get *one bar* of your grocer, and see for yourself why it is *praised by so many*, after 24 years steady sale. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them.

HORSES generally prefer cold water, but it should be clean and sweet.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

ASSORT your seeds, and make a list of what you lack for Spring planting.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE AND $2 SHOE for GENTLEMEN

And Other Advertised Specialties Are the Best in the World.

None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. SOLD EVERYWHERE. If your dealer will not supply you, send postal for instructions how to buy direct from factory without extra charge. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. *Name Paper.*

Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.

MILLIONS OF ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

SEND FOR publications with maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address

CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner. St. Paul, Minn.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., by correspondence taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's Col'ge, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief. Price 50 cts. ASTHMA. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

One Reason

Why nearly everybody should take a good medicine in the spring is because at this season the system is especially susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a reliable preparation like Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the winter various impurities accumulate in the blood, the effect of which is most felt when spring comes on, in general weakness and languor. The system craves assistance to maintain the health tone and expel impurities, which Hood's Sarsaparilla readily gives. Try it.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy *for children* suffering from

COLD in HEAD or **CATARRH**

Apply Balm into each nostril

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK

SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULT:

I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; **getting fat too,** FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY **Incipient Consumption** BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

They have been tried for over fifty years, and are to-day the most popular in use.

Your fathers and mothers used them. They are the Safest, Purest, and Best Remedy for Liver and Stomach Diseases ever compounded.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 5 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila'a.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE WONDERFUL
LUBURG CHAIR
100 STYLES.
BABY COACH
COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS
Automatic Brake on all Coaches
FREE
WHEEL CHAIRS TO HIRE.
SPECIAL FREE DELIVERY.
We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. Name goods desired.
LUBURG MFG. CO., 142 N. 8th St., Phila., Pa.

FARQUHAR KENTUCKY CORN PLANTER
Warranted to be the best corn dropper and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributor in the world.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., York, Pa.

Send for large Illustrated Catalogue.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS!*

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia, Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

"THE RECORD OF A NOBLE LIFE"

THAT OF

GEORGE H. STUART, (Written by Himself.)

Of absorbing interest and untold practical value. This renowned Christian philanthropist, founder the U. S. Christian Commission, and Y. M. C. A., of Philadelphia; united the Presbyterian Church, and worked nobly in the cause of Temperance, Home and Foreign Missions. A beautiful volume, fully illustrated. AGENTS APPLY QUICKLY to J. M. STODDART & CO., Publishers, 714 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

FREEMAN & MONEY, Washington, D. C. PATENT, PENSION, CLAIM AND LAND ATTORNEYS. H. D. Money, 10 years Member of Congress. A. A. Freeman, 8 years Ass't U.S. Att'y-Gen.

PENSIONS If you want your pension without delay, put your claim in the hands of JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS---PENSIONS—How to get a Pension quick. Send for digest of Pension and Bounty laws. Send for Inventors' Guide or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

HOUSEHOLD.

MUTTON POT PIE—Cut the whole, or as large a part as desired, of a fore-quarter of mutton into pieces of from three to five inches square. Place these in a pot which has a tightly-fitting lid, and cover with cold water. Of course the length of time it is necessary to boil the mutton, depends upon its degree of toughness, and of this the cook must judge, only bearing in mind that it should be made very tender. When nearly done remove from the fire, and, leaving the pot still closely covered to keep in the steam, set it away in a cold place till the next day, when you may remove the cake of fat that will have settled on the top, after which set the pot on the fire, adding salt and pepper to taste, and allspice if liked, and, if necessary, sufficient hot water to well cover the mutton. When all is boiling add pieces of thoroughly light bread or biscuit dough, and do not allow the boiling to subside until the dough is done. Serve in a platter with a deep centre, that it may hold the gravy as well as the meat and crust. Even very tough mutton may in this way be rendered palatable, and chickens that have lived past the heyday of their youth may be advantageously treated in the same manner.

SIMPLE AND GOOD APPLE MERINGUE.—Select one dozen apples of rich flavor, pare thinly, core thoroughly, and cut in quarters. Stew quickly in an earthen pipkin, with sugar to taste, and a little ground cinnamon or grated nutmeg. Remove from the fire as soon as done, not allowing the apples to boil to a pulp. While they are stewing, beat to a stiff froth the whites of four eggs, and four tablespoonfuls of powdered white sugar; flavor with lemon or vanilla. When the apples are done, put them lightly in a pudding-dish, spread smoothly over the top the beaten whites, and set in the oven until nicely browned. Can be eaten warm, or set away until perfectly cold, and eaten with sweet cream. This though a simple, forms a delicious and perfectly healthy dessert.

TO TAKE STAINS FROM GLASS.—All persons who have had new windows to wash, will be sure to recollect the botheration caused by the streaks of putty-oil and drops of paint. More than half the labor of removing these may be saved by taking a wet cloth, dipping it into ordinary baking soda, and rubbing the paste thus made thinly over the glass. After this has been suffered to remain about fifteen minutes, it can be easily removed by washing in warm, soft water, without soap, bringing oil and stains with it. If the glass is then rubbed dry, and afterwards polished with dry whiting and chamois skin, the most fastidious eye can discover no blemish.

BAKED POTATOES are more nutritious than those cooked in any other way, but they must be properly baked to be good. They should be washed clean but not soaked, and baked as soon as possible without burning. As soon as they are done each potato should be laced in a cloth to crack the skin and permit the escape of steam this makes them mealy. Serve immediately with the skins on, in a napkin, and seasoned as they are eaten, with salt, pepper, and a bit of butter, put into a hole in the top. They have a flavor that they lack when otherwise prepared.

THE Colorado Mineral Palace now being erected at Pueblo, Col., is to be used for a permanent exhibition, open every day all the year round. A large quantity of material is now on hand, and a great deal is arriving daily. It is the intention of the gentlemen having the enterprise in hand to exhibit the display at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, either as a whole or by selections of the finest specimens of each department.

ROBERT Browning left an estate valued at $85,000, but it was by no means accumulated through poetry alone.

IT is estimated that 110,000,000 European eggs were eaten in the United States last year.

A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that a large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists.

A YARD for ducks need not have a fence over three feet high, if the Pekin or Rouen ducks are used.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Phila'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

LIME should be free from lumps when it is applied to the soil. The finer its condition the quicker its action and chemical effect.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

BE careful in the use of kerosene around trees. It will instantly kill peach trees.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

LONG cloaks are in great favor for both large and small girls.

Frazer Axle Grease.

There is no need of being imposed on if you will insist on having the Frazer Brand of Axle Grease. One greasing will last two weeks.

VELVET sleeves in mutton-leg shape are added to wool cloaks for tiny girls, giving them a warm and picturesque appearance.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

THE young son of the Compte de Paris is more of a goose than a Duc.

"BOAT, AHOY!

The rapids are below you!" cried a man to a pleasure party whom he descried gliding swiftly down the stream toward the foaming cataract. And we would cry, "Boat, Ahoy!" to the one whose life is being drawn into the whirlpool of consumption, for unless you use effective measures you will be wrecked in Death's foaming rapids.

If your lungs are weak, breath short, have spitting of blood, experience occasional cold chills creeping up your spinal column, with hacking cough, variable or poor appetite, feeble digestion, with gradual loss of flesh, cold feet, lassitude or general debility, are easily fatigued, don't disregard these premonitory symptoms. Thousands annually, without experiencing half the above symptoms and not heeding their timely warnings, are plunged into the relentless grasp of that most fatal scourge—Consumption.

You can't afford to fool away any precious time, if suffering from any considerable number of these unmistakable symptoms of approaching danger! It's madness to trifle and experiment with *uncertain* means when thus afflicted. Don't forget at such a critical period that the only medicine possessed of such positive curative properties as to warrant its proprietors in *guaranteeing* it to cure Consumption of the Lungs, if taken in time and given a fair trial, is the world-famed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Trying conditions these, under which to offer the afflicted relief and cure. No ordinary remedy could sustain itself under such a *guarantee*. It would bankrupt its proprietors! Not so with "Golden Medical Discovery." Its best advertisement is the thousands of consumptives, in all parts of the world, which it has restored to health, strength and happiness. To-day no other medicine has so great a sale. Why? Because it does just what it is *guaranteed* to accomplish, *otherwise its sale on so peculiar a plan as this would ruin its manufacturers.*

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures Consumption in all its earlier stages, on common sense principles. Being, according to all recognized medical authority, a scrofulous affection of the lungs, it is reasonable to seek a remedy in those agents known to prove most efficacious in conquering scrofulous disease affecting other parts and organs. Now for Scrofula in all its myriad forms, nothing has ever yet been discovered to compare with the wonderful remedy already mentioned. And especially is this true of Lung-scrofula, or Consumption. It soothes the cough, improves digestion, sharpens the appetite, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, cleanses the system of all scrofulous humors, and builds up the flesh and strength.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once.

Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

For Fifty Years

the Standard Blood-purifier and Tonic,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has no equal as a Spring Medicine

Prepared by

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN,

Instantly relieves and soon cures Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Stiff Neck, all congestions and inflammations, whether of the Lungs, Kidneys, Bowels,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Headache, Toothache, Weakness or Pain in the Back, Chest or Limbs, by one application. Internally in water for all internal pains, flatulency, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever and Malaria.

50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.

G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.

D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

19 680

$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

LADIES!

SAVE MONEY,
SAVE TIME,
SAVE TROUBLE

By sending your Orders to the

QUAKER CITY Purchasing Co

for anything you want in

Dry Goods.
Laces,
Jewelry,
Furniture,
Groceries,
Delicacies,

or of any other Goods you can think of.

The Company has a set of the most experienced buyers in all branches, and they offer their services to any of the subscribers of this paper. Every Lady knows how difficult it is in large cities and how much more in small ones, to find just the article wanted. We have therefore established for the benefit of the subscribers of this paper, this company, whose duty it shall be to supply every lady at shortest notice with information about the article desired.

It is done in this way: If you want Dry Goods send us a sample and we will let you know how much the yard can be had for. Laces the same. Of Jewelry, Furniture, and such goods, we will forward descriptive catalogues, &c., with the lowest net prices. Of Groceries, &c., we will forward a price-list.

The quantities we shall soon have to buy will enable us to furnish all goods at

VERY LOW PRICES.

And all that is necessary to secure these advantages is to send us a Heading of this Paper, cut off to prove that you are a subscriber.

ADDRESS,

Quaker City Purchasing Co.,

614 CHESTNUT STREET.

Spool Holder

NEW PATENT. Saves time and trouble. An indispensable article for every household. No lady should be without it.

Samples can be seen at this office.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY 22.

WHERE IS THE RACKET?

Is a question often asked by persons not acquainted in Bellefonte. Do you come via. L. & T., B. E. V., or B. R. Railroads, go up High Street about 2½ squares to the Diamond; turn to the *left*; pass 1st Nat. Bank, Montgomery's Clothing House, Erhard & Co., grocers, and next you find "The Racket," being the middle room of Crider's Exchange the largest and most noticable building in the town. If you can't find it ask the first boy you come to, they are our especial friends, they say, "There is no flies on The Racket."

And they know.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEN SPIGELMYET, Jr.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——J. J. Gramley, of Miles, sold his farm to Jerry Walker.

——Wit McCormick went to Pittsburg Monday morning.

——J. C. Harper esq. and Mrs. Harper, were in town the other day.

——Mrs. W. L. Kurtz, of Berlin, Somerset county, is visiting friends in this place.

——Bob. Foreman is pushing his house right along, the cellar being nearly dug.

——Our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, commissioner Decker, is laid up with rheumatism.

——State College ball team was defeated by the Lebanon team by a score of 4 to 1, Friday.

——W. H. Bartholmew struck water at a depth of 72½ feet on his farm, about 1 mile west of Centre Hill.

——Communion services in the Reformed church, last Sabbath, were largely attended.

——D. P. Heckman, of Buffalo run an old live Democrat, and candidate for commissioner, called to see us Monday.

——Remember excursion rates can be secured on all lines of railroad on next Saturday to go to Bellefonte to see the big show.

——Charley Meyer on Monday morning left for Bellefonte, where he has accepted a position in Mc Farlanes hardware store.

——Cleven Dinges returned home Saturday morning from a trip through the south, where he had been making investments.

——President of Council James Coldren, left on Monday morning for Pittsburg, to attend a meeting of Grand lodge of Odd Fellows, in session there.

——The Pine creek hollow lumber district has been sold to the Lackawana company, who will likely build a railroad from back of Woodward to Coburn.

——Several of our fishermen will take a trip to near Lewistown for bass when the season opens, and stay some time. They will purchase a tent and have a complete outing outfit.

——John Weaver Sr. of Poe valley, died a few weeks ago, aged about 88 years. He was a bachelor, and a brother to Andrew Weaver who was murdered in Penn twp. last winter.

——Judge Bucher was up in the Centre county mountains last week, and went home with a trout measuring 15 inches. That's almost as long as the Lycoming judicial contest.

——Mrs. David Lohr, of Chester Hill, who fell through a hole in the pavement on 4th St., Philipsburg, and broke her arm, intends to bring suit against that borough for damages. This Lohr family a few years ago lived at Centre Hall.

——Within the past two weeks Willis Clouser, of Centre township, Perry county, has lost five children by diptheria, the fifth having been buried Tuesday. The children ranged in age from 17 down to 5 years, and the eldest is said to have contracted the disease while on a visit to Newport. No other family in the neighborhood has been attacked by the deadly visitor.

——Ex-Judge Frank, of Rebersburg, gave our sanctum a pleasant call the other day, and handed us a clipping from the *Berichter*, of April 1834, which had the following marriage notices:

On 13 April, by Rev. P. S. Fisher, Mr. John Bottorf and Miss Elizabeth Michael both of Potter twp.

On 17 inst.; by John M. Beuck, Esq., Mr. Jacob Moser jun., and Miss Elizabeth Weber, both of Haines twp.

On 20 inst.; by Rev. J. F. Abele, Mr. John Hess and Miss Susana Fidler, both of Haines twp.

Cleary Granted a New Trial.

The Supreme court emphasize the statute of value of good character in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Paxson granting a new trial to Charles Cleary, who was convicted of murder in the first degree in the Oyer and Terminer of Clinton county, for the killing of a police officer in the town of Renova, at the close of an evening of hard drinking.

There was no doubt that Cleary was the man who killed the officer, and his defence consisted almost wholly of evidence of intoxication at the time and of previous good character. In charging the jury the judge told them that "good character is always of importance, and is evidence to be duly considered by the jury, and may turn the scale where there is a reasonable doubt as to the degree or grade of the crime." The jury found the defendant guilty in the first degree, and the Supreme Court reverses the judgment and orders a new trial on the ground that this instruction gave the jury no right to infer that the evidence of good character might create the reasonable doubt which entitles a prisoner to a safe deliverance.

Minor Locals.

Wit M' Cormick will locate at Tyrone and engage in undertaking. The people there will find him a first class young man, whom we are sorry to loose.

Mr. Camp will become a citizen of Centre Hall again, and occupy the John Rishel property, having bought out the M' Cormic furniture establishment.

Miss Maggie Thompson is making improvements on her property.

Jacob Ripka has the job of putting up Bob Foreman's new house.

Mr. George Sweetwood, of Georges valley is agent for Talmage's latest book, a handsomely illustrated work.

Forepaugh's Show at Bellefonte.

For the accommodation of visitors, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will run a special return train from Bellefonte to Coburn, leaving Bellefonte after the evening performance, 10,30 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations. Excursion tickets will be sold to Bellefonte and return, including admission coupon to the show, at the following rates.

Coburn,	$1,73.
Rising Spring,	$1,46.
Centre Hall,	$1,23.
Linden Hall,	$1,01
Oak Hall,	,93.
Lemont.	,86.

New Millinery Store.

For fine and artistic millinery, and fancy notions, at very reasonable prices, call at the new store in the Brockerhoff House Block. Our stock is entirely new and comprises all the late novelties in fashionable head-wear for ladies, misses and children. A fine line of infants lace caps, new styles, good material, 25 cents and up, best ever brought to this county.

We have all the latest, prettiest styles in ruching, collars, laces, ribbons, flowers fancy braids, corsets, &c. Want to become acquainted, and invite you to come and see our stock; no trouble to show goods, we fear neither comparison or competition, and want you to come see us whether you buy or not; a talented Philad. Milliner does our trimming.

Straightening the Street.

Street commissioner Dauberman has a force at work building the street to the depot, which has been ordered to be straightened by the council to conform with the town plot. He is making the road bed twenty feet wide and will have it about one foot higher in the middle than on side. This has long been a bone of contention in the boro and last spring was the platform voted on. The road-bed will be set over twenty-eight feet from its present location.

Memorial Day.

The G. A. R. will decorate at Centre Hall at 6 o'clock, P. M. 30. All Sunday schools and organizations are invited to participate. Rev. W. E. Fischer will deliver the address for the occasion. The Potters Mills drum corps and Centre Hall band will be present. A meeting of the citizens is requested in the Post room on Friday evening next, May 23rd, to arrange a programme.

Wines for Debilitated Females.

Physicians have used Speer's wine, and having applied to it the strictest test known to chemistry, they do not hesitate to pronounce it a pure wine of medium strength, and recommend it to be of great advantage to the aged and infirm also in low and typhoid fevers Speer's wine will be found very superior.

Lecture.

A lecture will be delivered for the benfit of the Ladies Aid Society, at Centre Hall, Tuesday evening, May 27, by Rev. S. E. Davis on the subject, Unwritten History of the Pacific Coast. Admission 10. cents.

——Nice dress goods 8 to 10 cents per yard. C, P. Long.

— Mens' shirts 33 cents, were 50, mens white shirts 49 cents, was 90. C. P. Long.

——Great reductions on all kinds of merchandise. C. P. Long.

——New lot of clothing. C. P. Long.

——Pennsvalley bargain store pays 12 cents for eggs. C. P. Long.

Local Briefs

——Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

——Mr. Peter Shiffler is not improving.

—Druggist Murray has fixed up the soda fountain.

——Cornplanting is interfered with by the frequent showers.

——Mr. and Mrs. M. Derstine are visiting their sons at Lewistown.

——P. Gray Meek of Bellefonte *Watchman* was in town Saturday.

Andrew Harter and C. C. Brumgard, of Millheim, were up this way on Monday.

——Saturday and Sunday were without rain but Sunday night, Monday and Monday night were wet, with increased rain Tuesday.

——Largest stock of clothing in Pennsvalley, have received 90 new suits and they must be sold in 15 days, come for bargains. C. P. Long.

——The card of John A. Rupp, for Register, appears in this issue. Mr. Rupp has been a very faithful officer and deserves a reelection.

——We buy and sell for cash only and can afford to sell lower than any body. Prices are cut down lower than ever at the Union Clothing store.

——Wm. Goodhart, one of Gregg townships most excellent citizens, gave us a call. He advertises the valuable farm of his father's estate, at private sale.

— Big stock of new suits, for spring at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

——Rev. Ditzler, pastor of the Aaronsburg Lutheran charge, preached his farewell sermon last Sabbath; he goes to Harrisburg to take charge of mission work.

——The elegant new shoe store, of M Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all age and sexes.

——Some of the friends of Sam'l Frank, of Miles, are urging him to be a candidate for commissioner, many think that ex-com. Greist should be put there again.

——If you desire a good weekly paper pay one year on REPORTER in advance with a new name, and you both get the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph one year in addition.

——The Smith Brothers, of Union county, have sold their lumber operation, near Poe creek, to Mr. Kreider, of Bellefonte, who is erecting a new mill at the mouth of Panther run.

——Miss Elizabeth Reigard, long a resident of Millheim, died at Mifflinburg on 11, aged 67 years. She was a lady of strong mind, well informed and an ardent Democrat.

——Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

——Overseer of Poor Rider requests tha no one harbor or feed Lewis Bottorf, a boro charge, as of late it has been the cause of no little trouble to the ones in charge, and tuhs it, will be avoided.

——H. A. Mingle's illness took a serious turn last week; Dr. Musser, of same place, Aaronsburg, is not improving, and J. C. Motz is still confined to his room; Mr. Royer, an aged citizen of Millheim is also quite ill.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

——From Bellefonte *Democrat:* Rev. Miles O. Noll will graduate this week from the Theological Seminary, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster Pa., and will at once locate permanently in this town to assume the pastorate of the Reformed church to which he was elected over six months ago.

——Lewins is piling up spring clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state, and perfect fits guaranteed.

——At the recent April term of court, in Bellefonte, Judge Furst presiding, there was a Hun on the witness stand, who invariably said "no mam" and "yes mam" when the court put a question. The Hun, no doubt, was only an "infant American" and still in the "original package". Perhaps the fellow thought he was in the supreme court where judges wear gowns.

——Musser's new shoe store, in the Brockerhoff House row, is now open and ready for the patronage of the public, which they flatter themselves they can suit as to prices, style and quality of goods, having unpacked the finest and best assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c, ever seen in this county. Call and see them—buy or not.

——The first snake, we saw Thursday afternoon, on the side of the mountain. At first we thought it was a boa constrictor; it looked to be fully 18 inches thick and 60 feet long.—Bellefonte News.

Goodness, we never suspected you drank that kind of whisky—we had an idea it was only the Gazette man who saw that kind of reptiles. Guess you must have broken an "original package".

COOPER'S JUBILEE YEAR.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Tour Famous Forepaugh Show.

Judging from the newspaper reports that precede its coming, the Forepaugh Show under the proprietorship of Mr. James E. Cooper, will have many sensational and unique attractions to unfold for the edification and delight of the people hereabouts at Bellefonte Sat. May 24 Adam Forepaugh, Jr.'s forty horse bareback act, the feats of his fighting dancing and clown elephants, and the amusing performances of his equine prodigies —"Blondin," the high rope walker and "Eclipse," the trapezist—are among the pronounced hits of the arenic portion of the programme. The hippodrome races are said to possess all the stirring realism of the race track scenes at Saratoga and Long Branch. The show teems with novelties throughout, but probably the most striking innovation is the presentation of the original "Wild West" show, supplemented with the equestrain dramas of "Custer's Last Battle" and the "Mountain Meadow Massacre," in which two hundred mounted combatants are introduced. The street parade of the combined Forepaugh and "Wild West" shows is pronounced the grandest processional display ever seen in any American city. Penna. Railroad Company will sell tickets at reduced rates to and from Bellefonte on day of show.

It is rumored on pretty good authority that ex-President Cleveland will pay a visit to this part of the State the latter part of the month. According to the report he will be at Lock Haven during the conclave of the Knights Templars, and while there he will be the guest of T. C. Hipple, who is a personal friend of the ex-President. It is believed that Mrs. Cleveland will accompany her husband. The Lock Havenites are in a flutter of excitement over these rumors.

——Wm. Luse, of Farmers Mills, lost a valuable horse, Monday of last week, from catarrh, which he valued at $225. He had purchased the horse only eight days before.

——An old subscriber to the REPORTER securing a new name, and each paying one year in advance, both will get the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph one year as a premium.

——Joshua T. Potter on Tuesday, treated Rev. M' Cool to a drive to the cave, which the reverend gentleman greatly admired. Rev. M' Cool last Sabbath preached for the Presbyterian brethren of this charge

——Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

——One of our patrons who took our offer for a copy of Webeter's Unabridged Dictionary, bound in calf, and along with it a copy of the REPORTER for one year and the New York Weekly World, all three for only $4.20, says he never knew so much value given for so little money. The offer is still open, at only $4.20.

——The prettiest and sweetest girl in Tyrone gets up at 5 a. m., prepares breakfast while the mother enjoys her morning nap; walks half a mile at six o'clock; puts the house in proper condition for the day; devotes one hour to practice of her music lesson; is ready for every little duty and averages seven proposals for marriage a week.—Tyrone *Herald.*

Oh dear, for a big town like Tyrone that's nothing we can pick out just a half dozen such girls in Centre Hall, we can.

——While Jonathan Gramley, of Loganton; was serving on a jury in court last week, he recived intelligence of the death of his sister, Mrs. Hannah Royer, wife of Jefferson Royer, at Rebersburg, Centre county. He informed the court of the circumstance and asked if there was any way in which he could be excused, but Judge Mayer seems to think that it would not be subserving the ends of Justice to permit his absence at that time. So Mr. Gramley remained. Mrs. Royer was a little over 75 years old, and was buried yesterday.—L. H, *Democrat.*

The sad intelligence that Geo. S. Ruble, of Oliver township, and two of his horses had been killed on the railroad crossing at McVeytown station last Wednesday morning brought a crowd of people to the rumor in all its horrible realities. Mr. Ruble was crossing the track at the time with a load of wheat. Local freight west was shifting and had cut their train at the crossing which obscured the view of the other tracks and when he got fairly on the crossing a fast freight going east bore down upon him striking the wheel horses broadside, killing both instantly, and throwing Mr. Ruble who was astride the saddle horse a distance of 75 feet. His head was terribly crushed and he lived about two hours.—Lewis town Dem crat and Sentinel.

Let law makers and politicians bear in mind that the farming interests need to be cared for as much as any other in the land, and that there has been too much legislation that afforded certain interests opportunities to prey upon the farmers.

The REPORTER one year, the Weekly World three months, and a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, bound in calf or half morocco, all for $4,20.

Don't miss this grand offer.

WM. WOLF & SON,

We shall study to please you. Come see us. Examine our goods and if you find nothing to suit you we shall be pleased to order for you.

Satisfaction, we guarantee. We strive to please and shall always be glad to have you suggest improvements.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

To the People of Bellefonte and Vicinity:

THE UNION CLOTHING CO. has rented the store, formerly occupied by Mingle's Shoe Store, in Brockerhoff House Block, and stocked the same with a full and complete line of the finest

Ready-Made Clothing

evor brought to your town, and a fine line of

Gent's :-: Furnishing :-: Goods

that will astonish the natives.

REMEMBER that we are here to stay and every article bought from us is guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

REMEMBER that we manufacture some of our own goods, and, when we buy, we buy in big quantities to supply all our stores throughout the country, for that reason nobody can compete with us.

UNION CLOTHING STORE,

One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers,

BROCKERHOFE HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

4-PAW'S CIRCUS

—AND—

GARMAN'S STORE,

The two things uppermost in peoples' minds. Don't fail to visit both. Four-fifths of Centre County will be on hand that day and we extend you a hearty welcome to visit the most attractive store in the city.

Garmans, Bellefonte.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct3ly

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Notice.

Lee and Arney wish to inform the public that they are now ready to contract for all kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, Oil Finishing, etc. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. LEE & ARNEY, Centre Hall,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate.—The undersigned, executor of estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg Township, dec'd., offers at private sale the following described real estate, situated about 2 miles west of Spring Mills, Pa., a

FINE FARM

Bounded by lands of Wood's Heirs, John Grove, James D. Wilson's Heirs, Mrs. M. A. Ross, Michael Tibbens, and others, containing

82 ACRES AND 62 PERCHES.

Thereon erected a good Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Buggy Shed, and all necessary outbuildings all of which are in good repair. There is a good young orchard of the choicest fruit on this farm. A good cistern at the house, and also a cistern at the barn. 73 acres of the above farm are clear ed and enclosed with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered with Hemlock. Persons desiring to purchase will find this farm beautifully located, being near the L. & T. R. R., near churches, post office, grist mill, stores, etc. Climate healthy.

For terms apply to WILLIAM GOODHART, Executor, Farmers Mills, Pa.

20 6t

Rev. Martin Luther Fritch was on Monday deposed from the Reformed ministry by the Lebanon Classis of the Reformed Church, at Womelsdorf. The charge against him was theft and to sustain it members of the hardware firm of Bard, Reber & Co., Reading, were called. they told how they detected Rev. Fritch in the very act of stealing, and that when confronted with the evidences of his crime he broke down and said that if he was not exposed he would get the firm a good hardware contract. They refused and he finally confessed,

Died.

VONADA.—On the 19th, in Haines township, Mrs. Henry Vonada, aged 62 years.

SMITH.—On the 19th, at Woodward, the wife of Wm. Smith, aged 40 years.

——75 cents will buy as many new goods as $1.00 will old stock, come to Pennsvalley bargain store where new goods are always kept. C. P. Long.